NO. 39 .-- VOL. XXVI.

day of God Almighty!

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to excite a lively interest, and exert a salutary

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ence, in future and distant years, to those

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aorials of the "fathers," whose picty, patriot-and philanthropy led them to unparallelled fiftees of ease and comfort, for the honor of and the benefit of posterity.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1841.

chase and distribute copies of it among the young, and the children of sorrow within the limits of his acquaintance; and as far as distributed and

MEMOIR OF MRS. HARRIST L. WINSLOW, thir-

this, but none of it better adapted to stimulate the youtful mind to ask the way to heaven, and to wak therein.

THE PRESECUTED FAMILY; a narrative of the sufferings of the Covenanters in the reign of Carries II. By Robert Poilock. New-York, R. Carter. Boston; Toppan & Dennet. It chills one's blood to read a tale like this, and yet, for the deepened conviction in our

amuse and gratify every good humored child.

American Board.

of eleven on the statements of the Treasurer and the communications of the Prudential Committee in the views expressed in the paper from the Prudential Committee, and recommending the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: (1.) That the cause of missions is emphatically the cause of Christ, in which it is the duty of contact with the incarnation of the se contact with the incarnation of the of the Power of the air. And yet, extended the Power of the Romish and the hypocrisy of sanctifying lust and in the purpose of diminishing the expenses aries, for the purpose of diminishing the expenses aries, for the purpose of diminishing the expenses revolting in the Catholic persecurevolting in the Catholic persecurotestants of Ireland, than in the and necessary increase at those stations which have would take hold and do his part. But, one thing been particularly blessed of God, so as to call for enlargement; (3.) That, to cover the necessary expense, and gradually reduce the debt, it is necessary that the amount of contributions in future should increase at least 25 per cent; and that such increase will not make the amount contributed to this Board exceed \$300,000, nor require the sacrifice of any real comfort; (4.) That the plan of systematic con tributions and auxiliary societies, recommended by the Productial Board, is such as to commend itself to the Board and the Christian community, as calculated to secure a permanent and steady income to the Board, if generally adopted; (5.) That this Board approve of the formation of juvenile societies in every church; (6.) That it be recommended to the friends of the cause to exert themselves to circulate the Missionary Herald and Day Spring; (7. That it is the duty of every pastor and Christian minister to labor faithfully to disseminate the missionary spirit, and to secure liberal contributions to observance of the Mouthly Concert, and of the first Monday in the year as a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world, and the taking up of the usual collections in the churches; (9.) That the corporate and honarary members of this Board here present, pledge themselves individually and collectively to exert themselves, and contribute lib

The President announced Rev. Messrs. Hooker,

declaration "that it can be shown with unanswerable conclusiveness that the energies of the Christian church, if wisely directed, are amply sufficient to send the gospel to every dark part of the world in a quarter of a century " This declaration was made by one, who for more than 20 years, has

BOSTON RECORDER. | fy many a benevolent heart, no doubt, to pur- Board, made in the city of Hartford, in 1816. At rebuke; and unless it as pears that the Prudential to Abraham." The Lord does not need us to

board, made in the city of Hartford, in 1816. At that time, there were present only eleven members of this Beard, three only of whom now survive, and one only is present here to-day. The work is not done. It was then declared that it might be done, with the Divine blessing, in 25 years. Twenty five the propose of the proposed of the third work of the canes will be only that it would require double efforts, for it would require double efforts, for it would require double efforts, for it would require double dots, and that they would make double efforts, for it would require double dots, and that they would make double efforts, for it would require double dots, and that they would be made advanced on the proposed of the proposed on the every minister be reported that the subject amountly to every member of his congregation. Acting upon these work to do, and where I am, they because of the proposed on the canes will be one possed on the proposed of the canes will be come up, but if we make a retrigued no twentwell, the same time to the contrary effect. When we propose a large oil per the friends of the canes will come up, but if we make a retrigued no twentwell, the same time to the proposed of the canes will be come in a part of the contrary effect. When we propose a large oil per the friends of the canes will be come in a part of the contrary effect. When we propose a large oil per the friends of the canes will be come in a part of the contrary effect. When we propose a large oil per the friends of the canes will come up, but if we make a retrigued no twended to the proposed to the people to give double what they had ever done before. Not that they should do that the reported the proposed to the people to give double what they had ever done before. Not that they should do that the remains a proposed to the people to give double when the proposed and the contrary of the p then to double again. After six months experiment, I examined in the case of forty-two churches which I had visited, and found that their contributions strength and health suffer by it. It appears to strength and health suffer by it. It appears to

had increased 150 per cent. I believe, if these churches could be visited again, they would do more this year.

Chancellor Walworth said that the committee, but churches could be visited again, they would do the duty of the officers to resign. These votes and resolutions are very good, so far as they go; but they cannot negociate for bills of exchange;—they are not money. Admiral Coffin, while in Engafter consulting and deliberating, had embodied what they supposed necessary on this subject, in the report and resolutions, which had been submitted: and it would be perceived that, in the opinion of the committee, this was not a mere matter of talk, but of action. It is known, by the reports that have been read, that the amount of annual contributions last year was \$235,000—and that it is supposed by the reports that have been read, that the amount of annual contributions last year was \$235,000—and that it is the supposed by the admiral, and laid down his 30 guineas. The then sent out to a friend in Boston, to procure the supposed by the admiral and laid down his 30 guineas. necessary \$276,000 should be expended the present year. This, in connection with the existing debt, will require at least \$300,000. This is an amount seat to Marblehead, Nantucket, and Salem; and will require at least \$300,000. This is an amount will require at least \$300,000. This is an amount that cannot be reduced. It is absolutely necessary to preserve the credit of this Board. We have not thought it advisable, in making this calculation, to make provision at once, to extinguish this debt. I believe no one here would think of recalling missionaries. The funds must be raised. It is necessary that every friend of the cause should exert.

We have found that the value and Salem; and size could be found; but he got a number of certificates from fishermen and others, saying that the entities of the year, the company met, and held the money, deened that "certificates were not lobsters;" and the admiral lost his 30 gaineas, we have the provided that the value and positive of the cause should exert. sary that every friend of the cause should exert himself to the utmost. The mode of regarding the churches as missionary societies, and visiting every funds. We have supposed, also, that the paster of every church should feel it his duty to recommend the object, and co-operate in carrying it forward. The organization of auxiliary societies, of several contiguous churches, has also been productive of great good. The organization of Juvenile Societies, though it was not produced with the should responsibly. We have found that the votes and resolutions of this Board are not lobsters—they are not the \$300.

We have found that the votes and resolutions of this Board are not lobsters—they are not the \$300.

Olio. As one of the Prudential Committee, I should personally, what he has done the past year for this cause? I am inclined to think the inquiry would do much towards raising the amount required. Many would perceive that they have done very little. Some would find that they have altereded the annual meeting, and voted, and gone wishes; but good wishes are not hills of exchange.

though it may not produce a very great increase of funds at present, will be the means of cultivating the missionary spirit. It is necessary that we go on. We cannot recede, without destroying our present means.

Hon. S. T. Armstrong said, he felt more anxious about this debt, perhaps, than any other member ought to feel, because he had urged the committee to go on, in the very prospect of accountive of the committee to go on, in

is certain, unless this Board and the churches come up to the work speedily, there is a time coming that will cover our American churches with a shame that no veil can conceal. I leave the matter to the Board, and expect they will bear me out.

Rev. A. D. Eddy said, we often find the church

neompassed with difficulty, and as we go back in the history of the church to the old dispensation, we find her often involved in difficulty, gloom, and thick darkness; but when and where was she ever required to pause in her onward march. No matter how numerous and formidable her enemies, or what the obstacles, the command has always been onward and upward. We may devise a thousand ways, but God only can give us relief. If we look o God, we shall soon find the cloud going away.

anything? It is perfectly true, as remarked by Dr. Ward, that the churches do not sacrifice a single dinner to this cause. The meals of church-members for a single day in the year, would car-

I speak of the spirit of the church at large. If

I speak of the spirit of the church at large. If there were a general calamity, and the churches were growing poorer and poorer in consequence, there would be some show of reason in their with-holding contributions. But, as every year, the numbers and wealth of the churches as a body in-

I am not among those who believe the world

old lim to be up and doing.

If it is the duty of the church to maintain forign missions, the Lord will bless those who do
heir duty. I see a gentleman before me, who
aid, "There'll be a Revival of Religion in Hart-

There was a great effort for Foreign Missions. Within the year, there was a great revival. I do not mean to say they purchased the blessing of God in this way, or that a revival will follow, as a state of the same of the s

matter of course. But, last year, the blessing of God followed this effort, so that 1000 were added to the churches in that city. We can perceive

what may be done, if pastors and churches will do

their duty. I believe the difficulty lies with the people of God, because of a want of interest in

for daily bread, if he lies at home and dees nothing.

man with rags." And will it not be so with the church of Christ? If we labor in God's spiritual field, he will provide the men and send his spirit to bless the world. Nor will the missions fad, though we may neglect them. God has sent his

Will the wheat itself find its way into the ground

and grow? Is it our daily bread?

rease, the contributions should incre-

Rev. Dr. Codman said, that he could not help expressing his conviction that the Committee had hit upon the right plan. It was not so much upon the rich as upon the poor, that we were to depend for the Board; (8.) That the Board recommend the aid to this cause. He was persuaded that a systematic effort in each congregation would soon re-lieve the embarrassments of the Board. Particularly, in regard to Juvenile Societies, he had had some experience. He had had a juvenile society in his parish for fifteen years. They have supported a heathen child, and are now doing so. It was one of the most interesting scenes which he was called erally to secure the funds required by the present to witness, to see 200 or 300 children and youth, assembled at their annual meeting. The plan is, to limit the age to 16, embracing all under that age, Barnes and Crosby, as the committee to prepare a Missionary paper on the use of Maps at the Monthorder to bring it within the reach of all. In this way we raise sufficient, and sometimes more than sufficient, to support one heathen youth. We have always, at the same time, had a ladies' association and a gentleman's association; and we choose our collectors every year, and every individual within our bounds, are visited every year.

Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD said, that having had the honor to be on the Committee which passed the resolutions under consideration, and being in the resolutions under consideration, and being in favor of them, he would say a few words in their support. I feel a deeper interest, also, said he, support. I feel a deeper interest, also, said he, from being a member of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual, but of the Prudential Committee and of the Vidual Committee Commi

Recorder.

this work, they will carry it through. But, if we pass these resolutions, and then go home, and do no more, at the end of another year, the debt will be increased to \$100,000.

The various measures proposed in that report meet my approbation. The missionary enterprise is of such importance that every member of the church should be called upon to contribute. None poor and mean—I believe the poor members of the churches can support this Board—and in a measure they now do it. If the male members had the spirit and temper of the females, there would be no difficulty. It is a very rare thing to find a ject of this Board, that is not heart and hand in it. In the 16th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, he sent his love to many women, who were helpers with him in the Gospel. I know a number of such, to whom Paul if he was now on the earth, would send like salutations. If we on-ly had men like them, we should see no more dif-

If we study this cause, it grows upon us, we perceive its magnitude, we realize its importance. I want that last resolution, relating to a personal pledge, taken individually, so that none can shrink back. I want every gentleman to feel that "It is my cause." If every one feels so, the cause will go on: but, if not, it will go down. Gentlemen will not give to pay a large debt. I trust these course, but because, as members of the churches of Christ, we believe they ought to be adopted.

Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene, took some exception to Mr. Hubbard's remarks respecting the clergy; and Mr. Hubbard, in explanation, remarked, that he believed the clergy of New England, and he supposed elsewhere, to be among the very best body of men that ever lived. The clergy of New England have supported our common school have founded our colleges, have maintained Chris-tian education. They have led the way in all our benevolent efforts. They were among the lead-ers in securing the liberties of this country; and he considered that our statesmen owed much of

Hon. S. T. Armstrong said, he felt more anxious about this debt, perhaps, than any other member ought to feel, because he had urged the committee to go on, in the very prospect of accumulating the debt. The Treasurer has represented the meeting at which it was voted as an anxious meeting. It was undertaken with a good deal of solemnity. I was in favor of it from the beginning. But in what I did I acted far you, and you are solemnity. I was in favor of it from its solemnity. I was in favor of its solemnity. I was in favor etter executive officers if they choose. I should joice in it. It is not a labor to be trifled with. But, I do not mean to desert my post. The cause has got to a point where our labors are not suffi-cient to afford relief. We cannot go on so. There is something in the state of mind here, that needs breaking up. The pastors are not willing to remain, to see this matter through. Suppose we stay here over the Sabbath, and the people meet, and go home in anger, and the pastors go home and be compelled to explain—it would be the best sermon they could preach on the subject. We ought not to go home till we see light shed on this mat-

> Rev. A. C. Eppy offered an additional resoluion, directing that the Prudential Committee di-ect a letter, in behalf of the Board, to every church that has contributed to the Board the past year, inquiring whether on condition that the same half be addressed to those who have not contrib uted, they will not add to the amount of their last year's subscription; which he accompanied with some remarks; and after some remarks from Hon. S. T. Armstrong, and Rev. Mr. Barstow, the Board that of Joshua lying on his face, when the Lord told him to be up and doing. S. T. Armstrong, and Adjourned till afternoon.
>
> Thursday Evening.

Public Meeting.—After singing, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Aifred Ely, the President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, addressed the meeting in a very happy and effective manner. He spoke of the very encouraging aspect of things in the heat then world-all over the heathen world, he said then world—all over the heathen world, he said, a powerful influence is at work upon the minds of men, producing a feeling of dissatisfaction with old and long cherished systems—the minds of men over the whole world are sick, and weary with the absurdities of all false religions—hence comes up the cry from the ends of the earth, for the Bible and missionaries. He alluded also, to the charges that are taking place in the morthe Bible and missionaries. He muocultude the changes that are taking place in the moral aspects of the world, in the removal of obstacles to the progress of the gospel, and particularly to the present aspect of the temperance larly to the present aspect of the temperance cause, as showing a mighty influence upon men's minds to prepare the way of the Lord. In con-clusion, he said that the prayers of the church were answered, and expressed the hope, that now,

WHOLE NO. 1343.

to-night, that, whatever else is done, this debt

Rev. Dr. Armstrong now read some very interesting extracts from the annual report; after which, Rev. Mr. Bingham made an able and interesting address, giving a contrast between the state of things at the Sandwich Islands now and when the missionaries first landed there; but, as we have published so much of this kind of matter of late from the Sandwich Islands, we shall forbear to report it; and in this connection, we

of late from the Sandwich Islands, we shall for-bear to report it; and in this connection, we would kindly suggest to the missionaries return-ing to this country, that much more interest would be felt in their statements of facts, if they would give us particular rather than general facts. The latter are already before us, and are therefore not new. But, if they would take up at one time some limited portion of the field of their opera-tions, and enter into detail, in the description of what their eyes have seen and their ears heard of what their eyes have seen and their ears heard, of matters which have not been published, and often which cannot be published, giving us the *little* in-cidents, they would interest us much more than they do when they attempt general statements.

The congregation now united in singing, "Hark, the song of Jubilee," &c. and Mr. Scott, of Sweden, addressed the meeting. He said that, in passing through this country, he had met with great and uniform kindness. He had seen where in passing through this country, he had met with great and uniform kindness. He had seen where Edwards planted and watered and saw the increase, and stood by the side of Brainerd, and today he had been with some of the most eminent of the servants of God to Mount Calvary. We are hastening to another meeting, and after this evening, he did not expect to see their faces, till he again should meet them on Mount Zion. He seeks of the advantage of the servanders of the servanders of the servanders. he again should meet them on Mount Zion. He spoke of the advantages of regarding our efforts to promote the cause of Christ rather in the light of a privilege, as they really are, than of duty. Is it not a privilege to go forth with the Captain of our salvation to bring souls to glory? If we view it as a privilege, we shall not be disposed to retain our property, or to employ it in self-indulgence, when we night employ it in this glorious work. In Sweden we begin to feel this—years ago, there were some who began to lay aside every Sabbath morning, as the Lord had prospered them, something for this work. And, this is a privilege, Sabbath morning, as the Lord had prospered them, something for this work. And, this is a privilege, of which our poor are unwilling to be denied. The widow of a minister, who was living on a small annuity, after giving \$2.50, for membership to the missionary society, came and said, "My heart is not satisfied. I cannot give more money, but I have found this piece of silver, which I wish you to apply to this cause." "It was," said Mr. Scott, "a massive silver goblet, as large as my hat," an old family relic, and she freely gave it to this cause. A poor servant girl, also, contributed \$10, after having paid her term of membership. She came and said, "I have in the savings bank a trifle of money. I now feel that I must give it to came and said, "I have in the savings bank a trithe of money. I now feel that I must give it to
the Lord," He expostulated with her, but she
said it had for some time been the growing conviction of her mind that Christ needed it then, and
when she needed it, he would give it to her again.
While passing through this country, he had seen
the rapid progress of this people. Here, the
poorest may, by 'wealth and industry, rise to
wealth and influence. He had seen, too, much of
the progress of religion; but he had felt that the progress of religion; but he had felt that there must be a railroad progress in religion, to bear a proportion with other things. But, he was constrained to say that he had not found a proconstrained to say that he had not found a proportionate disposition among the people to honor trassles; the with, giver-more tracer in also with the middling and poorer classes. They seem to keep too much aloof from these efforts. The poor might give, and it would be accepted according to what they have. The missionaries abroad deny themselves; and he had seen the missionaries who have returned to this country densities who have returned to this country densities the product of the country densities. turned to this country, denying themselves the necessaries of life, that they might have more to give to this cause. And what was the reason? Secause their hearts are deeply imbued with the missionary spirit. And ought there not to be an equality? Is not the command equally binding on all? The missionary is a man of intelligence and energy of character, which, in his native country, might carry him on to wealth and afflu-ence; but he forsakes it all; and why should he be deprived of the necessaries of life, while oth-ers roll in wealth? If missionaries are called ers roll in wealth? If missionaries are called upon thus to deny themselves, surely Christians at home, are also. When I find these missionaries so situated that they cannot erect a mere wigwant to worship God in, I cannot but think to ould be a good deed to spare a good deal from ornamenting your churches at home, to help them. You have heard that this Board is in debt, and that

that its prospects in future are dark, and that there is a probability of a large increase of the debt. This cannot be—ought not to be—must not be—shall not be, if the congregation here present do its duty. Two agents of a missionary society called on a man who had never given nuch to the cause, and from whom they did not expect much, though he was wealthy. After exexpect much, though he was wealthy. After explaining their object, he said, "I must give you something." He brought out a bag of guineas, and began reckoning them out slowly and deliberately. They, supposing they would do well to get from him a guinea, and feeling that time was precious, requested him to give what he intended, and count his money afterwards. "Don't be in a hurry," said he, and counted on till he got eighty guineas—Here," said he, "take this—I am eight duply guineas—Here," said he, "take this—I am eighty years old this day—I ought to have supported this cause before, but I have not, and now this is to pay the debt. So now, ask God to tell you how much you are in debt to the Lord, and then you will not think of this Board coming here then you will not talk of this Board coning here to pay up its debts, but to ask you to pay up your debts. As to means, he could show them how they might have abundance of means. When empted to do any thing to increase expense, re tempted to do any thing to increase expense, remember that for you, Christ did not shrink from the cross—take out the amount you propose to spend—ask, "Is this expense necessary?" Then ask, "Is the money needed, to carry on the work to accomplish which, Christ died? Is this expense consistent with the claims of my Saviour consistent with the claims of my Saviour consistent. pense consistent with the claims of my Savour upon me?" If these questions are answered by your conscience in the negative, don't put the money back, but put it into the treasury of the Lord, as so much redeemed from useless extrav-

Mr. Scott was followed by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, who addressed the meeting at considerable length; but, though his remarks interested erable length; but, though an Fredrick street length; but, though a fredrick street and eccentric that we shall not attempt to report them. We might as well attempt to follow the zig-zag course of the "forked lightning's path." After the conclusion of his address, Rev. Mr. Bingham sung alternate stanzas with the congregation, of Bishop Hober's hyun; and Dr. Parker presented his Chinese teacher to the congregation, who went through the ceremony of one of to the floor, and then approaching nearer, prostra-ted himself, and knocked his head against the loor, at the foot of the chair in which he supposed the emperor to be sitting; and repeated the same ceremony on retiring. It was affecting to witness the degrading servility to which a people must be same ceremony which is performed every day by 350,000,000 of Chinese, before their idols. It was an affecting exhibition of what idolatry is.

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nown, so highly approved, and so eminently uselies this. But it gives us pleasure to amount to

heard on the conduct of the life. By HanMore. American Tract Society.
In word is needed—we had almost said, alin commendation of a work so widely
In so highly approved, and so eminently usethis. But it gives us pleasure to announce
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gelical Library;" and will of course be exely read in connexion with the kindred
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muchan spirits like frogs are coming out of
outh of the dragon, and out of the mouth of
sust, and out of the mouth of the false prophet,
ther the whole world to the battle of the
day of God Almighty!

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Boston; Tappan & Dendrium to be lost. They
are too well designed, and too well performed to
lose the most precious of all rewards—the gratitude of her generation. The simplicity and diretness with which her lessons of morality are
incurrently as the copieg. Act of the
day with pleasure. Though ignorant of her
nationality or past fame, we regard her as a true
benefactor of the world.

teen years a member of the American Mission in Ceylon. By Rev. Miron Winstow. American Tract Society. This work has been twice reprinted in Eng-

the orders of the shape of an appendix and, and translated into French, and well described from at the solicitation of several friends of shape of their states of their states of the solicitation of several friends of shape of the solicitation of several friends of shape of the solicitation of several friends of shape of the solicitation of several friends of several states of the solicitation of several friends of the solicitation of t excite a lively interest, and exert a salutary to "careful revision;" that these portions of it on cover thousands of infantile minds. All smess from the prolitic pen of "James" is as—and much of it is more labored than at none of it better adapted to stimulate the

Cacter. Boston; Tappan & Dennet.

Shills one's blood to read a tale like this, yet, for the deepened conviction in our of man's total alienation from God; for the means of personal piety, and the increase of mie and love; and for the invigorated exertail our powers in the defence and extense of exangelical religion, it is duty to read, and pray. One can hardly believe, that it less than 200 years past, such scenes of yeard blood were enacted under a Christal Protestant government, as are depicted ally, yet with perfect regard to truth. The mative quiet of the Christian world, and the prevalence of the spirit of toleration in our day, would render us increditions of these of persecution that raged in the land of there at that period, but for the abundant only both of friends and foes to the metantial facts, detailed here. But we must believe:

The Cause and Cure or Infinite and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the first service. The cause of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the first service. The same the sum of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the first service. The same the sum of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica not place the first service. The same the sum of provide a notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue. By Rev. David Nelson. Indica notice of th

cts, detailed here. But we must believe; the same time give thanks to God, that He sed the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath. The author of the work is likewise the author of "the likewise the likewise the author of "the likewise the author of "the likewise the author of "the likewise the l

ittle work is likewise the author of "the of Time," and has combined admirably uties of the poet's imagination with the rofthe historian's details. Neither youth almood can take up the volume without the od an take up the volume without the odd in the complete of the co

pirit that will forbid him to sleep, till be close of the narrative, and exults ph of Christian principle over the ds incarnate.

OF Derry, of Supplies of the resolution. By Elizabeth. New York: J. S. Taulor exceptions. The comparative value of this neatly exception of the comparative value of this neatly exception. The comparative value of this neatly exception.

Our skill in music but poorly qualifies us to our TRE and the first poorly qualifies us to judge of the comparative value of this neatly executed volume. If its exterior charms fairly represent the quality of the musical airs within, it is fairly public of England, cannot be void of integrating public of England, cannot be void of integrating the property of the musical airs within, it is fairly entitled to all the patronage which the authors and publishers can reasonably desire.

[Reported for the Boston Recorder.]

THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

NIAL CELEBRATION, Southampton, Mass. 4 23, 1811. Andover; Allen, Morrill & ress is chiefly historical, as a matter of and specially interesting to the good of Southampton and their descendants exigencies of the Board. ver scattered. But it also possesses merits claim for it the attention of the general r; and it will form an invaluable document

Dr. Yale called the attention of the Board to the

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17

tions were read from After prayer, comt Rev. Dr. Matthews, and Dr. Thomas Dewitt, of New-York, and Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, expressing their regret at being deprived by imperative engagements from attending the meeting, and containing assurances of their deep interest in the Board and the cause; and the usual votes of thanks were passed. The Committee on the will of Peter of New-Jersey, made a report, but the Board declined acting on it, and referred the whole subject to the Prudential Committee.

Committees on several part o the Report of the Prudential Committee reported, in the course of the day, approving the same, with a few slight alterations, and their reports were adopted. Rev. Dr. Armstrong presented another

from the Prudential Committee, on the necessity of prayer for the general outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which he proposed should go before the ith the subject of Finance, Board, in connection consideration. He said there were two esnbined in the revealed plan of sential elements con Divine mercy for the spiritual renovation of the world-the word of God and the Holy Spirit. No progress will be made, where either are absent. n two-fold agency, established by God him self. They are his witnesses; and it is intended for fallen man to plead with him for the gift of the Spirit. To them, Jesus Christ has entrusted his word, and promised his Spirit in answer to prayer. Each part has its appropriate place, and its approrelations to the great result; and each connected with its proper object. As God has suspended the publication of the gospel on the fidelity nd obedience of his people, so has he suspended the mission of the Spirit on their believing intercession; as the privilege, duty, and object of both are equal. Prayer for the Spirit is as much a part of the work, as the publication of the gospel-as much a part of the missionary spirit-as much the object for which missionary societies exist. Neglect or failure on this point is fatal to their hopes. The empire of sin and death never will be broken till the spirit from on high is poured out; and for this, God will be inquired of by his people, to do it for them. The Holy Ghost must be magnified in his official work. The influences of the Spirit are not only necessary to the success of this effort, but to promote, guard, and sustain this very effort. Zeal, compassion, faith, and all the elements of the missionary character, are parts of the spirit. The missionary spirit will die, if the Spirit of God does not sustain it. He must open the door to the heathen nations. He must excite the spirit of mission among his people, and incline the hearts of his servants to go forth. In every part of the missionary work, our dependence on the promised aid of Holy Spirit is entire and absolute. It is the plan of Divine Wisdom to put honor on the Divine Spirit. But the aid of the Spirit is not limited to the quantity of truth before men's minds. He can multiply as he pleases, missionaries and other means of disseminating the truth; or, by feeble and inadequate means, he can produce effects be yond the ordinary power of the means employed. This is the representation given in his word-". little one shall chase a thousand

The outpouring of the Spirit, then, is the bless ing to be desired and sought above all others. Let Christians be bantized with the Holy Ghost, and what stores of wealth would be redeemed from the grasp of avarice. What treasures of talents learning would be consecrated to the service of the Lord. How many ingenuous youth would claim the name of Jesus; and how many venerated parents would cheerfully sorrender their beloved children, and give them their blessing, as they depart, with the expectation of beholding their faces no more on earth. Let the presence of the Holy Spirit be displayed at every missionary station, and with what power would they bear testimony to the truth of Christianity. And, how many have

This is needed this hour, more than all other things put together. Much as we come short in other things, is not here the chief deficiency? Does not the evidence of want of interest in cause meet us in the thinness of the Monthly Coneert, and in the want of a spirit of prayer in behalf of this cause, both public and private? And does not this press upon us now, in the difficulties under which the Board now labors for want of funds How then, may we stir up one another, and excite a more fervent spirit of prayer, for the descent of

Rev. Dr. BATES said he rose under the impressio made upon his own mind, on the reading of this paper, to inquire whether the Board did not need this nfluence at this time; upon which the President called upon him to lead the assembly in prayer,

olution he had proposed—we seem to be brought to a crisis, in which we are told that to proceed further is hazardous, and yet the feeling is general that, to go backward is equally so.

We are told by the Secretaries that they have to year; and not on this joyful occasion alone to feel the weight of their responsibilities, but throughout the year. There is no Sabbath, but they feel the pressure—day and night it is overwhelming. What we want is, to spread this feeling of responsibility through all the churches, and press it home to the heart of every man, woman, and child.

Mr. Eddy went on to speak of the difficulties us der which pastors labor; and referring to the resolutions, and to the remarks of Dr. Codman, he said he wished to give the history of one congregation, in order to show the practical effects of the systematic effort proposed. They had a Sabbath school association, which educated three or four native youth; a Juvenile association, which raised from \$100 to \$300; a gentleman's association, which raised \$800; and a ladies' association, which raised \$200, or \$300. Under this organization, that congregation went up from \$350 to \$2000. It was not by the efforts of the pastor alone, but it was the result of bringing so many hearts to feel and hands to labor, in the cause. But, there has been a reaction there-yet, there has been no falling off on the part of the ladies-these are the last coadjutors to forsake us. There has been no falling off in the juvenile and Sabbath school associations; but there has been of the gentlemen. The gentlemen's association was disbanded, and they left the whole to the agent of the Board, and thus they lost the deep

ense they had of personal responsibility.

Mr. Eddy pledged himself and the Presbytery of Newark, to advance in the subscriptions of their churches 25 per cent, without calling for the time and labor of an agent, and said he could not endure the thought of returning home, with the impression that nothing more is to be done than to liquidate the debt and sustain the missionaries now in the field.

Rev. E. PRELYS followed with some remarks

and statements in regard to the influence and efforts of pastors, in this cause, alluding to remarks which had been made on Thursday.

Rev. Dr. CATHCART of Pennsylvania, said that the congregations in the region where he was situated, were so organized that the Board cannot get money unless they send agents. He would recommend to the Prudential Committee, the appointment of more agents. They must be prudent he said, but they must not pass easily along, for many of the congregations would bear to be bored a good deal.

Rev. DAVID GREENE-So far as any thing is done r promised, or provided for, in the resolutions be fore the Board, it does not seem to me that the com mittee are to go on with any more certainty than they did in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, or 1840. We then had recommendations to increase the number of the agents; to promote systematic contributions : disseminate information, calls, appeals, &c. we had excitement and pledges. But that, although these recommendations have not been neglected by the Committee, yet we are now more deeply in debt, than ever. \$14,000 more than ever before. The provisions made at the times referred to were not sufficient-they did not accomplish the object intended; and the Board is now worse off than in 1836.

Plans, arguments and resolutions are all encour ging; and to one who views the subject only from this point of observation, they may be animating. But, there are two or three difficulties in the way of their effecting what we now need. One is, that they do not operate soon enough to afford the necessary relief. Suppose an agency should be employed, sufficient to bear on every congregation-is it certain that, in the course of this year, it can be brought into operation so as greatly to increase the funds of the Board? If all the agents necessary to accomplish this object were brought into the field to-morrow, and they were all able and accomplish- not worth \$5000? Is that the way you want the ed men, perhaps the thing might be done.

But how many agents do you suppose the congregations would bear? The present agency is complained of as costing too much. Here are \$8,000 expended for agents. Some ministers and Christians complain that they do not give their money for this object. That feeling is very extensive, in some of the best parts of the country. I know have an agent come to them. They say it would from one of the largest ministerial associations in might be sent to them this year. Now, those who know the operation of this thing, know that there hearts that they do not know how to say "no." will be 33 percent less collected within the bounds of that association the present year, than there would be if an agent should visit those churches.

I shall not be at all surprised if, in one fourth of these congregations, no collections at all should be deal of prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit. It ken only on a simple notice, without any distinct presentation of the subject. If the com ere to send out a dozen more agents, the very best men that the country affords, I do not believe the churches would sanction it. But, another difficulty is, where to find a dozen

men. There are some agencies, which the committee sincerely desire to have filled; but they cannot find suitable men. Suppose we determine to send out a dozen more agents this year-where tonishing success. shall we go to find them? You must have men who are accomplished and willing to go. It is an who are accomplished and writing to most have a bles himself hefore God as he could be be under the bles himself hefore God as he could be be under the buttons, and these contributions will be the first do more, if we would pray as we ought. We had ed with the missionary spirit. He must be willing essary. And you must have men of ability. We can find men; but will they be men that will so write and so deliver a sermon, as to make a deep impression? But, if you send men who can only stand up in the pulpit to show that the time for taalready heard and understood this testimony, so king up the collections has come, they will accomthat the quickening breath of the Holy Spirit is all plish but little. It is no easy matter to find good agents. And it is a fact that we do sometimes hear agents, who are not worth hearing. But, to find good men is no easy thing. If the co were sent home with this direction, they might wait a year, and not find three men.

> The diffusion of intelligence is an easier matter, and may accomplish something. So far as resolutions or general pledges of the Board are concern ed, we cannot make calculations upon them.

There is, also, some difficulty on another point, which I think some members of the Board, and some who were on the committee which drafted these resolutions, are not well acquainted with. In 1837, the committee were forced to make great curtailment. The community got familiar with the word curtailment, which familiarity is one of the greatest disasters that ever befel this cause, at Rev. A. D. EDDY gave some reasons for the res. ever befallen this cause than familiarity with such and so influenced others, that doors are open there was such a thing as tempting God. He did words as curtailment-retrograde-going backbreaking up missions, &c. The community have heard, or think they have heard, that it is possible for the committee to stand still, contract, or go backward, when they please. How large a portion labor three hundred and sixty five days in the of the community-how large a proportion of those here present, feel that, if the churches fail to raise the amount estimated to be necessary, there will some way of curtailment-some way to get along with the matter; and that they will not bring any shame on themselves? And how many will go home and be as quiet as before, and leave the burden on those men who have charge of the executive business of this Board? That there can be such a thing as retrograding, and breaking up the missions, and going back where we were it 1810, is certain. But we cannot go there with the character we had then. To curtail, and stand as well off as before, is not so easy a thing. How few know how difficult it is to get instructions to our missionaries. Some of them, not unfrequently, cannot get information for twelve or fourteen months. Yet we are asked, "Why do you not retrench?" But this is not all. If they could get the information immediately, it would not be so easy a matter for them to comply with instructions to curtail their operations. The missionaries have perhaps just been laying out plans based upon previous instructions, given in obedience to such lirections as the Board are now about to give to the committee. They have a band of laborers, engaged for a definite time, as preachers, catechists, eachers, printers, &c. They have schools established, and other contracts made, in which the interests of the heathen and the prosperity of the mission are involved, perhaps for six months. Will you say they must break their pledges, and stand dishonored before the heathen world?

But, before you get instructions to the m ries, a whole year will have elapsed, and the debt may have swelled from \$57,000 to \$100,000. One person said in my hearing, " Well, the com mittee can stop paying." So they can, just as any merchant can; but what will be the result? They will be bankrupt, dishonored, and disgraced.

mmittee and the missionaries feel, which the churches do not. In Ceylon, there are 8000 pupils in the free schools, accessible to the missi where they can go and tell them of Christ and heaven, of God and his love. Suppose the committee send out orders to curtail, and the missionaries send back word that they cannot without breaking said here has had very little effect upon my feelings up these schools, and inquire, " Do you want us to The exhortations to go on, are to me like " singing send back these children to their heathen parents, to mark themselves with ashes and to bow down before their idols? We cannot do it, till we hear again from you. If you say we must, after under-" Do you want you committee to be hard hearted enough to say, "You must disband the schools, whatever be the consequences." Do you want your missionaries to be hard hearted enough to do this? If the committee or the missionaries could do this without nearly breaking their hearts, they would be unworthy to serve this cause. But they had to do it, when the curtailment was made four years ago, and one of them said, as he turned out 3000 children in one day, " What an offering to Swamy !" But again-Look at the calls for advance-

for instance, the Druses-a people who have no erated upon by the Spirit of God, that they he sent a delegation to the missionaries, saying, "We want you now to go and dwell among us, and teach us the religion of Christ that we may become Protestant Christians." They may not know I wish for one, that the remarks may take this prac sionaries are, and they ask them to come, and agree when they have made arrangements to answer this call, "You have gone too far?" ommittee to say that the souls of these people are committee to estimate the souls of men? Yet, the Druses are just in that state; and the prospect of ed from the influence of Popery, are such that we dare not refuse to respond to their call; and therefore we have made arrangements for spending several thousand dollars more upon that mission, than churches very near Boston, who are unwilling to the Committee? And will the churches pardon cost more a great deal than the amount it would say to the missionaries, "You shall not, in any add to the contributions. One of the last letters case, let the hazard to souls be what it may, exwe received before coming to this meeting, was pend a dollar more than this sum to which we restrict you?" I do rejoice that we have missiona-Massachusetts, requesting that no more agents ries, who do not know how to say "no," in such go on? If the brethren here will answer such ques a case; and I rejoice that the Committee have

This is the position in which the Committee are placed, and are likely to be placed, this year .taken up; and if taken at all, that they will be ta- is the answer to this prayer that brings on us all this ly advise this Committee to go on in the course difficulty. What have been our prayers? That marked out? God would open the way before us, and give us was when Newell and Hall went out, what should

ing or a successful agent. His soul must be imbued with the missionary spirit. He must be willing
to bear self-denial, and to lay down his life if nec.

do more, it we would pray as we ought. We had better conindications we shall have as to what may be exto bear self-denial, and to lay down his life if nec.

do more, it we would pray as we ought. We had better conindications we shall have as to what may be exto bear self-denial, and to lay down his life if nec.

the lord. The man who prays for the success of tributions are splaced, we shall be form.

the rest, and went into the woods—where,
indications we shall have as to what may be exrevered and honored pastors in this land, the work
will be done.

the done. of all our possessions to God?

which could have gone forward from nothing-from contributions do not come in better, information doubt and darkness-should have come to the posi- must be sent to the missionaries that the indications tion in which the Board now is, and then stop. are, that we are not to have more funds than we had If they had stopped in 1810 or 1812, and said, " It last year. If returns do not come in, showing an is impossible to proceed in this work"-in view of increase, we must, within two months, send out letall the obstacles which then appeared to lie in the ters to this effect, and then the work will be done, way, there would have been some reason in the and then repentance will be too late. Whatever the heathen world is open, that they should then comes to act, must act promptly. turn back and say, "We cannot go any further," is amazing. That, when we find missionaries wil-ling to go to barbarous tribes, and expose them-to say that he coincided with the views that had selves to threatened death-or to go to inhospitable been expressed by members of the Prudential Comclimes, and to wear out their lives in a few years of mittee. For two years past, his heart had often painful toil, among the most degraded of human be ings-that then, the churches should turn round and God had poured out his Spirit, and gathered churches among the heathen the largest throughout the world, and whole nations willing not believe that we were to cast ourselves down, to be operated upon by Christian influence-then, to have so little love to God, so little desire for the salvation of the heathen, as to neglect to enter into these fields, is astonishing. Why is not every one's last statement. I suppose there are members heart full and overflowing with gratitude to God, and desire for the progress of this work? And why does not every one come with his thank-offering, that our hearts are so unmoved?

present it before the Lord? What is the reason Why are we so careless, whether the heathen re saved or lost? Why so indifferent whether missionaries. My brethren here from abroad, and men bow down to stocks and stones, and wash in the members of the Prudential Committee can enter the Ganges, or whether they worship the true God, and wash away their sins with the blood of Christ? What does it mean that, in this Christian assembly the heart is not broken, and the eye does not weep Refuge. I feel sure that, if God has forsaken the at the idea of going back or stopping, in these circhurches at home, he has not forsaken them abroad umstances? I do not know, unless it be that there a want of piety among us-a want of love for souls. Do we realize what momentous consequences he they are to pass out of our hands. Whatever depend on the question whether the Board go backvard or forward? Do we know what it is to rescue one soul from perdition? If you knew all the nomentous interests at stake, and that a soul were placed before you in that aisle, do you suppose th mestion whether \$57,000 should be expended for its rescue from perdition would be entertained for a ment? And do you want a voice from heaven to tell you that the difference in the results, whether this sum is raised or not, will be more than one oul? Not one of us doubt it. If the missionarie can be told to go on, not one of us believe that this change will not be made in the case of more than thousand souls. This is solemn business. We onsider the question, whether this soul or that that is not the question-if it is anything less than that, then appoint no more officers-pay off the debt, call home your missionaries, close up your nissions, and let no more be done.

Rev. Dr. EDWARDS inquired whether all the secretaries had made all the statements they wish-

There are various other difficulties, which the that we shall find ourselves at the end of another | want arguments. I want facts. There are rem year \$100,000 in debt, and be obliged to stop

> Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS of Boston, a member of the Prudential Committee, said, It has seemed to say, "This mission wants so much, and this, so me that it is due to the Board that something should much," and the question will be, shall we have the be said by the pastors on the Committee. I am constrained to say that a great deal that has been songs to a heavy heart." Every Tuesday afternoon, we look this subject in the face. We see it in all its details and responsibilities, of sorrow as well as of joy. We have come to a most seriou place. Gentlemen have compared it to the Red We are not so far as that-we are not out of Egypt; and one evidence of it is, that we have not borrowed the jewels-we have not "spoiled the

I think there is yet hope; but I feel discouraged so long as I hear this kind of encouragement. I think if, instead of this, the Board would, like the friends of Job, sit here seven days, and not say a word, it would be much more encouraging.

I look to this Board for advice I don't want couragement. We have had excitement and good feeling enough. We want something else now. religion at all, but who have been some how so op- I will propose a few questions, which it would be very gratifying to me, as a member of the Pruden-Committee, to have answered. And first, I would ask the members of the Board, Is it practicable, in your opinion, to raise this money this year what they wish, but they do know who the miscial gentlemen here, What is your opinion, as to to submit themselves to their instruction. Do you the state of money affairs, as to the probability of want the Committee to say to these missionaries, an increase of contributions from the mercantile community? And do you think these churche Do you want the can, by any means, be brought up to sustain the operations of the Board? In Massachusetts, I believe we are ready to rise 28 per cent on our sub scriptions. I'll pledge it for the poor of my church I'll pledge it for every poor person in my church doing them good, and the dangers to be apprehend- Do you think those churches that are delinquent which made no contributions the last year, can b brought up? What is your opinion on this point?

Another thing-I should like to ask the antislavery brethren here present. What is your opinwe have done heretofore. Will the Board pardon ion as to the probable withdrawal of your associated friends, and to what probable amount? I want the Board? It is very hard for the committee to to put another question to the agents of this Board. vailing disposition of the pasters of those churches which habitually contribute to this object? Are they such as to say to the committee decidedly, to tions as these, I shall be satisfied. Mr. Adams al luded to the general and indefinite pledges that had been given-he did not think they were the thing. We might bind ourselves, but we could not bine

DANIEL NOVES, Esq. of Boston, a member of the abundant entrance to the heathen. That is what he has done, and that is the source of our trouble. If the heathen world were as much shut up as it appointed again, they will meet together to act on the recommendations of the Board; and the ques we do with all our funds? But God has opened tion may come up, shall a given appropriation be the way, and given us access to almost all parts of the made? And we shall have just as much knowlheathen world, and crowned our labors with as- edge as we had before. We may act on the strength of the recommendations of the Board : but, at the And now, what shall we do? I think, none of us end of a month, if the contributions come in as bepray earnestly enough and often enough, or so hum- fore, we shall be \$3,000 more in debt. The

the Lord. The man who prays for the success of tributions are enlarged, we shall be \$6,000 more in this cause, promises to do what he can to promote it. debt. And, suppose there is no enlargement of fering-do we go there to offer up ourselves? And brought to a stand what to do. I wish the Board when the incense goes up, is there a consecration to understand that the matters we are here conversing about will very soon be matters of action with It has been very strange to me, that the church the committee. The time is approaching, when, if usion. But, after they have ascertained that we do, we must do quickly, and every one when he

Rev. Mr. AIKEN, of Boston, another member of misgiven him, in regard to the votes he had been called upon to give. He had believed there was a sert them, is amazing. That they should, after point beyond which we ought not to go. He had felt that we were approaching, if we had not altrusting to angels to keep us.

> Dr. ANDERSON. The Committee and the officer of the Board have been called upon to make their present who are aware that my own feelings have been specially excited during the present session, and I cannot avoid it. Though I think it not peculiar to myself to feel for the missionaries, yet there is no other person in the United States, who has so many tender points of contact with the nto these feelings. I have somehow a feeling that we shall find ourselves in the afternoon forsa ken. I am not going to despond, for there is a It may be that the future support of these mission is to be derived from some other source. It may may become of us, God is able to raise up others to sustain them. But the question before us is not

one of faith, but of business One of the first things I have to do, when we go home, is to lay before the Committee this bundle o documents (holding them up,) from the Druze which has not yet been acted on. They contain statements on which the missionaries have gone forward, without waiting the direction of the Com ittee, and established a seminary, and given pledges to establish schools, and have already incurred expenses of \$1000 beyond the allowance granted them. The question will be whether the missionaries shall be authorized to go on. I have some misgivings whether the committee will agree soul shall live in heaven, or go down to hell. If to it. I know this committee. I have as high an opinion of them as any man on earth; and I have the highest confidence in them. They are not as excitable body. They can take one, two, or three years to mature their judgement. But, when they go forward, they are sure and steadfast. But, be nembers of the Prudential Committee and all the fore they authorise this, I think there will be an embarrassment. I am willing to argue the case. ed to make, or intended to make, on the supposition I have always been ready to go forward; but I

tances to be made-some thousands to be remitted within a few weeks. The treasurer will come and money? Here is the difficulty; and I feel disheartened, and the treasurer more.

Then, in regard to new missionaries-Mr. Meigs, nd three others are ready to embark for Ceylon. and why its subsequent descent and per There is a glorious harvest to be reaped. There are already three vacant parishes. And so it is, wherever we trace the footsteps of the missionaries. Here, we have been laboring and spending money and rejoicing over the fruits of our labors; and shall we now suffer the barvest to perish on our hands? I wish I could think of any way by which the Board could know the feelings of the missionaries, under these embarrassments. The curtailment of 1837 drove some of them almost to despera-tion. Do you think many of your missionaries are coming home? Why is it? Missionaries cannot endure it, under the debilitating influence of forendure it, under the debilitating influence of foreign climate; and if this state of things continues, er the you will have all your missionaries coming home or sinking into premature graves. Mr. Thompson wrote last year that he could not endure it, and here he is now, to tell his own story.

Here, also, are the Nestorians. Dr. Grant, that Christian hero, has gone with the expectation of receiving authority to establish schools in the ountains of Nestoria. The present year is one of critical interest with that people. There is danger, if we delay, of losing the ground. It is a crisis in that mission; and the Providence of God has so placed things every where abroad.

I have regretted that any brethren should be dis couraged in giving pledges. Here is one brother hat feels that he can secure an advance. Here is a man that feels that he can lay down \$500; and here is Brother Barnes's church, that I suppose ould pay off the debt. If any have money let them lay it down-but don't make it conditioned spon what any other person may do. And let us keep together, brethren—don't let this Board go home till they can see something done. I feel more and more confidence in God, that in some more and more confidence in God, that in some was deliverance will come. If I shall be continupon what any other person may do. And let us vay deliverance will come. If I shall be continued in office, I shall go forward and discharge my duty, in humble dependance upon God, till the ship

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. of Boston, said that Christians had saved \$10,000,000 in ten years, from the disuse of ardent spirits; and if they would give of Wardsboro', 77. The report gives an interest disuse of ardent spirits; and if they would give but one fourth per cent of this, which God in his Providence had saved them, it would pay the debt.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong expressed his cordial conrrence in the statements of his colleagues and the members of the Prudential Committee; and there was but a single point upon which he wished further to remark. As we rely mainly upon agencies as the means of collecting funds, and as my special department brings me into contact with the agents, I wish to bear my testimony to that body of men, and to say that we cannot expect much nore in that quarter. Their hearts and souls are in this work onsequence of the failure of the agent's health, rough excessive labor. That may be filled, and erhaps one or two more may be appointed; and nection with the objects of benevolence, cially with that of Foreign Missions. my deliberate opinion is, that not much more than perance cause has been n that can be expected; and if aid comes, it must be Much 2 some movement upon the hearts of ministers and people. And, I must express my conviction that the pastors, under God, have this cause, and the destiny of souls in their hands; and that the to work. He sure their doors. If God will touch the hearts of the several days, it

Hon. SAMUEL HURBARD. The Prudential Committee have been particularly requested to make is but one animal on earth that v The man who prays, goes to the altar with his of- contributions, you see how soon the committee is the statements which they have to make on the ground that it will be the last opportunity they 1 of which have pastors will have. The Prudential Committee have had most part of the session. I feel that it is necessary for us to have this opportunity. I propose that the Board now agree to continue in session the remain-der of this week. Ministers may say, "We must and children of the church. It was a m go home and preach. I think it would be a more go home and preach. I think it would be a more effectual sermon for the cause of missions than any ordinary sermon, if their congregations should be made much progress, though left without preaching, and they should have to go given by a visit from a delegation Society of Boston. Cont left without preaching, and they should have to go home and explain the cause. I think it our duty to stay here till we see this business settled Why should we not be willing to suffer some inconvenience for the sake of this cause? Why should gentlemen here wish to turn it off on the Prudential Committee-and these Secretaries, who are borne down with it? If we disperse to-day, I feel a strong foreboding, that, at the end of the year, we shall have a painful increase of our difficulties. I have conferred with no one; but I move that this Board continue together during the remainder of this week, for the purpose of considering the question, how the means may be devised for relief in the present emergency.

Dr. BATES proposed a modification of the motion, some must leave Saturday noon, and the apintment of a committee to consult the pastors of the churches in Philadelphia, for the purpose of holding meetings in aid of the cause on the Sab-Dr. EDWARDS. We have now come to the

point at which I thought it not unlikely we should ome. I like the motion, with the seconding; if the mover thinks it will do Mr. HUBBARD thought it better to stay till Satur-

day night. A member, who is a pastor, inquired whether w should gain any thing by passing this motion. He thought the Board were as ready to act now as

hey could be by staying another day. Dr. Skisner thought he should not feel it his luty to stay. He had to go home and preach the pel to sinners on the Sabbath.

Mr. GREEKE thought it very desirable that there hould be a prolongation of the session. Mr. HUBBARD. I withdraw the motion, and

brow the responsibility upon the pastors. Rev. J. N. DANFORTH. John Knox was heard pray in the dead of the night, "Give me Scotand, or I die." That is the spirit which we ought to have-the same spirit here. I anticipated this risis, and made provision for my pulpit.

Rev. Dr. Hooker. I regret that the gentleman as seen fit to withdraw his motion. I feel that it caves a heavy responsibility upon the pastors ere present; and now as a Pastor, I move that this session be continued, if need be, till to-morrow night, or till this great and momentous question i

Rev. Mr. FowLER, of Fall River. I as a pastor, econd this motion

This motion prevailed, and the Board took a reess till afternoon

We regret the necessity of deferring the We regret the necessity of deterring the management of the Board till next week. In the mean time we trust what we have published, will be seriously pondered by our readers; and we cannot but hope that all the friends of 7 pastors, 3 stated supplies, and 8 destitute. During the policy of the Board.

CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

From our Currenpondent.]
Mr. Witlis,—The Cauvention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of this state, met at Woodstack, on Tuesday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. O. S. Hovr. Text, John 16 7. It was a solean and impressive discourse on the subject of the Ho Spirit—showing why that divine agent could a come down before the ascension of the Savion idence on earth, was counted of a

of Christ himseil.

After the sermon, the Convention was organized by the choice of Rev. J. Wheeler, D. D. President of the University of Vt., as Moderator; R. A. Foster, Seribe; and Rev. J. Anderson, Assi A. Foster, Scribe; and Rev. J. Anderson, Astant Scribe. An interesting and friendly letter a read from the Congregational Ministers of Englished. and Wales, which the Convention thankfully receied, and ordered to be printed. A committee was a

The question was submitted, in the report, whether the Society would express an opinion on the expediency of all counties in the State, (after the example of Caledonia, Windsor and Orleans, becoming auxiliary to the Mass. S. S. Society. The following resolution was afterwards presented, and uman mously adapted—viz. Resolved, That we regard it innortant to the interests of Salabath Society. it important to the interests of Sa this State, that the county societies become

ry to the Mass. S. S. Society.
On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Marsh made state On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Marsh made state-ments before the Convention, respecting the opera-tions of the Am. S. S. Union, and Mr. Bullard re-specting those of the Mass. S. S. Society. Various committees reported, and several items of business were taken up and deferred for further consideration, which I may mention after final ac-tion is the agent the second second

consideration, which I n tion is had upon them. NARRATIVE OF STATE OF RELIGIOS.

In the afternoon, the narrative of the State of religion was given, of which I am able to give you a pretty full report.

Windham Association.—Connected with this Association, are 12 churches, all supplied with ministers.

ters. The whole number of members co with these churches, is 1774, of whom 130; pied by the former house. Sabbath schools were a sustained in all the churches. Temperane carather stationary, except in Brattlebaro. Two a ministers, in this Association, have been called their rest the past year, viz. Rev. Sylvester Sabbath

of Wardsboro', 77. The report gives an interesting tribute to their excellence.

Parelet Association embraces 14 churches, and 21 settled and unsettled ministers and candidates.—
The whole number of members is 1731, of whom 112 are non-residents. The number admitted the past year is 100, of whom 31 were by profession. 14 have died, and 5 been excommunicated. The town of Partucket was blest the past year with a town of Partucket was blest the past year with a revival as fruit of which 61 were regarded as a revival, as fruits of which 61 were received thurch on the profession of their faith men from this church are now pursuing the with reference to the One of the agencies is vacant, in the failure of the agent's health, and triely ignorant of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the history of his laborated in the control of the c and then left him; and there were als him, of some bird, so that it was supper

settled the past such great interest, that another was held

Windsor Association numbers 12 churches 2 which have pasters, 3 stated supplies, and tare destitute. No revival except in the 1st of Weathersfield. Circular conferences end several churches in this Association, were menced in Jan. and continued once in two still La. till July, and were productive of much good, revival in Weathersfield commenced in cont with the first meeting of this Conference. T was indeed then suspended, so that the was in the summer, and harvest in the wi-inquiry was made in the report, why the seldom in the s were so seldom in the summer? Man churches are weak, and the fear was expre they would be weaker still, unless they were av en from the very general stupor that prevaile

Royalton Association.—There are connected this body 15 churches, all but two of which o the preaching of the gospel. There have bee ded, the past year, to these charches, sever which have enjoyed more than usual interest, which have enjoyed more than usual intere profession, and the same by letter, and so 50 more are indulging hope. 31 have beet ed by death, and the same number dismisse ed by death, and the same number dismiss whole number of members is 1770, of w are not residents. One woman has ded a vanced age of 104 years and 9 months, wh ast of the 8 individuals who constituted the in that place at its organization in 1794.

The cause of be are sustained with usual, and in some cases, ed interest. Temperance is not onward is a great want of consistency of principle is a great want of consistency of princip subject, among some Christians. One exciting topics of the day, there is gre of opinion, and alienation of feeling, onsistency of princip that some have refused to commune Addison Association, embraces 15 c

8 pastors. Various doctrines and pra-maintained by a few, which in some dividing churches and exerting a bad infl Cornicall, a new church has been organi-21 have made a public profession of the Christ, as the fruits. Middlebury College resented as in a prosperous condition, replenished with efficient teachers. Sab churches, and with evident good effect

churches, and with evident good effects was said, more interest is needed in repl the libraries, and in bringing in adults. Selforts have been made in the cause of tem Orange Association.—This body emb churches, 4 pastors, and 5 stated supplies, the year there have been 9 additions by page 1. 11 by letter, 10 dismissions, 3 excommon and 10 removals by death. The whole n and 10 removals by death. The whole members is 1360, non-resident 80. On dismissed, and I settled. In a few of the es, there has been some more than usual to religion. Sabhath school and benevoli better sustained than usual. General peach

churches, is 14 revivals within year; but some es are all small absent themsel prejudices exist reason for this v settled state of cases does not meet and answ raised against Sabbath is ext of this state of the introduction what is in some nistry, and the it was believed t the reader of the things which ar North Western ... body are 33 church

stated supplies, I time, and a few ar nicants is 290s sons of refre Fairfield 15. In B
also been some mo
are connected wit
county, 214 teach
members of adult c mont, at Burlings erected at Burlin. y, and that seh friends of female the boarding he the boarding hous ted gentleman. T ciation is represent. The past is the only have not been some Caledonia Associare 14 churches, 7 destitute; I feeble man to break unto been added to this ciace the time some

since the time co ber added to all during the year, is sion. Three past the year, and one is Schools, it was sai have ever been is some degree to the neeted with the M the churches mos with the Sabbath interesting classes. interesting classes of Lancaster Assoc partly in Vt. and partly in

yet they are united means of grace. A from Mass. and C from Mass. and Co primitive steady a and habits of their struction has receive the school is so arra of the inhabitants. are held in the rea P. M. All of ex during some part of of the population d this town has been perance, and a new s
—Granby is a small
a dark forest; the
scattered in little cl
brick chimnies in
completely isolated. erhood of Christ erhood of Christian There are only about ly every adult memb-are poor, and can net of the gospet. All it year for this purpose-religious worship on the state. For years, tice of reading sermon and sing; and their and interesting. Th and interesting. T town—the only pla meeting. The peop tatious, very hospit seems to be religion

Orleans Association
pastors—II ministers is
state of religion in the
the Recorder last June
seem to have been mu
seary to femilish Chester Associati are 18 churches, 2000 m dates for settlement, and es have changed pastor dismissed. Springfield vival, some account of ter; more than half of

became subjects of the 150 conversions; 56 add Weathersfield Bow, ha refreshing. The churc low and discouraging s ow and discourage on to hold a protracted mee believed to be happy. or 30 have been a schools and Bible

schools and Bible cla gaining in interest, and on all, but especially c Delegates from Mass—reported the state of their respective coche munication is alrea condition of those bodies or less fully in most of ou report

In the evening the ca was presented, and this business, the cause of these meetings I was una noon is a sermon and the Woodstock, Vt. Sept. 16, 184

1 TE EDUCATION FOR THE on Society of the Evan was formed six years agoupwards of 50 young men elages of preparatory educalready gone forth into the beneath its fostering hand. ployed only about one this treasury is involved, to the

The Executive Commi ssue a Quarterly sheet of Propose to send gratuitously of the church, and interes statement of their open facts, statistics, arguments, great object. They have al These are judicious mea that every congregation ought at the same time to death or otherwis

A DIFFICULTY ATTEST but many, from their humble ble but not degrading, are co we are willing to study and hen, by the grace of God, w e service of our Master. that the wealthy, or those their parents or who educa these may be justly denon-less ready to enter on Missi for their education? Are not those who are educated by would obtain an education

things which are beginning to appear more encour aging—some attention is paid to Sabbath schools North Western Association.—Connected with this

seasons of refreshing. Hinesburg and Williston have received 12 by profession, as fruits of revivals. Fairfield 15. In Berkshire and St. Albans there has also been some more than usual attention. There are connected with the Sabbath schools in this county, 214 teachers and 1700 scholars, besides the

Schools, it was said, are better sustained than they have ever been before. This was attributed in

are united, and set a high value on the

are only about 15 families in town, and near-ry adult member is professedly pious. They or, and can never have the stated preaching

have been much change of furnish it again.

Connected with the body

ted meeting, and the results were

ITEMS.

Society of the Evangelical Lutheran church

as formed six years ago-June, 1835. It has now

wards of 50 young men under its care, in various

eady gone forth into their fields of labor, from

ath its fostering hand. Agents have been em-

ned only about one third of the time-and the

a Quarterly sheet of four pages, which they

ese to send gratuitously to each of the ministers

atement of their operations—and presenting

statistics, arguments, &c promotive of the object. They have also appointed an agent.

e are judicious measures. They say truly,

every congregation supporting a minister,

to supply his place, should he be removed by

A DIFFICULTY ATTENDING MISSIONS RENE-

the wealthy, or those who are educated by

may be justly denominated wealthy) are

seir education? Are not a large proportion of

or otherwise

ary is involved, to the amount of \$2,400.

have ever been before. This was attended degree to the fact that they have be

rich Western Association.—Connected with this are 33 churches, 13 of which have pastors, 9 I supplies, 11 are supplied a portion of the and a few and the state of the supplied a portion of the me, and a few are destitute. The number of commitments is 2005. Several churches have enjoyed asons of refreshing. Hinesburg and Williston

VERMONT.

tention of Congregation, ters of this state, met at 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. reached by the Rev. O. teached by the Rev. O.

It was a solemn and the subject of the Holy divine agent could not tension of the Saviour; ent and permanent re sors, than the

WHEELER, D. D. P. Vt., as Moderator; Rev. ev. J. Anderson, Assist g and friendly letter was

the anniversary of the TEELE read a report, the Rev. Messrs. Bul-

d. in the report, wheth the State, (after the ex-rand Orleans, bear eties become auxilia

, respecting the opera-

OF RELIGION.

the past year, is 41 by There was an interthe past winter, at to the church. In gives an interesting

14 churches, and 21 ers is 1731, of whom vere by profession, mmunicated. The e past year with a re received into the eir faith; 5 young rsuing their studies . Dorset also has derland, for som ow rising. This place of the late And it is a singu-ve been almost en-f his labors in convolence, and espe ssions. The Tem-vived. The Catho y a visit from a del l'otal Abstinence So gave an account of a ng for some spirits— o got it for him, took ao got it for him, took woods—where, after in a little hut, dead. animal had stuck its ice, just so as to laste were also marks upon supposed that there would eat a drunk

s 14 churches, all but ee pastors have been missed. Usual harsmissed. Usual har-ng the ministers and existing difficulties few of the churches val. A revival com-ceting of the parents was a meeting of er was held. The ry, and a number of Temperance has not some influence was ion of the Washing ribution to the cau almost equal to on member

rs 13 churches, 7 of pt in the 1st church of much good. The senced in connection onference. Twentyruits of this reviva school. The school so that the sowing est in the winter. The ort, why the revivals ear was expressed the pless they were awa or that prevailed.

te are connected with two of which enjoy There have been ad churches, several of sual interest, 19 by I have been remov-ber dismissed. The 1770, of which 201 has died at the ad n in 1794. and Sabbath schools

ome cases, increase t onward. There of principle, on this re is great diversity so much so es 15 churches, and and practices are in some cases, are a bad influence. In en organized, with-ation of any other ren and Bridgport, be of the Spirit, and ion of their faith in all the interest in all the nod effects; but, it ted in replenishing adults. Some few use of temperance. hody embraces 13 whole number of 80. One minister n usual attention penevolent objects ral peace and habes and minister a 18 churches an

tute. Duri

by letter. Whole number connected with thes those young men who receive charitable aid, more | the Society, which has a charter from the Govern probes, is 1493. There has been no extensive givals within the limits of this body, the past or; but some cases of conversion. The church-are all small, and a large part of the population ent themselves from making. prompt in responding to the calls of feeble churches, or of the perishing heathen, than others who year, all small, and a large part of the population absent themselves from public worship. Strong prejudices exist against orthodox preaching. One reason for this was supposed to be owing to the unsettled state of the ministry. A minister in many cases does not stay in a place long enough to meet and answer the objections that may be meet and answer the objections that may be have received their education in the usual way? If these questions can be answered, so as to confirm the position taken by the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Lutheran Education Society, quoted above, it is believed that many who are now cold-hearted in the education cause, will be meet and answer the objections that may be raised against the doctrines he preaches. The sabath is extensively profined in consequence of this state of things, and the community is ripe for the introduction of Universalism and infidelity, or what is in some respects worse, an amalgum of both. If these churches had enjoyed the stated permanent ministry, and the influence of the Subbath school, it was believed these evils would have been prevented. Another cause for this state of things, as the reader of the report supposed, was the measures introduced for the promotion of revivals, a few years gince, by Burchard. But, it was said, there are some plings which are beginning to appear more encour-

ounty, 214 teachers and 1700 scholars, besides the sembers of adult classes. The University of Verant, at Burlington, is prosperous; the freshmen ass numbers 30 or more. The spacious building ected at Burlington, by Bishop Hopkins, has been urchased and appropriated to the Female Semina, and that school is now furnished with competit teachers, and is worthy the patronage of the ends of female education. The person who keeps boarding house is a similar teachers. friends of female education. The person who keeps the boarding house is a pious and liberally educated gentleman. The pastoral relation in this Association is represented as becoming more permanent. The past is the only year for ten years, that there have not been some changes among the pastors. Caledonia Association.—In this Association there are 14 churches, 7 pastors, 3 stated supplies, and 4 destitute; 1 feeble church hoping soon to have a man to break unto them the bread of life; four have been added to this church by profession, and 6 more since the time convered by the report. The number added to all the churches in the Association, during the year, is 97, of whom 61 were by profession. Three pastors have been installed during the year, and one new church organized. Sabbath Schools, it was said, are better sustained than they

we ever been before. This was attributed in me degree to the fact that they have become conceted with the Mass. S. S. Society. In many of a churches most of the members are connected with the Sabbath school, and in several there are teresting classes of young men.

Lancaster Association.—This Association is trily in Vt. and partly in N. H. In Vt. there are sly 4 churches, of which 3 have ministers, here churches are small in numbers and in wealth, when we united and seek a bid school are the seek of the control of the seek of the control of the seek of the control of the seek GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK .- By a communication of the Rev. E. Marsh, Ellington, to the Connecticut Observer, we are informedthat this ecclesiastical body met at Clinton, N. Y. Aug. 26, Rev. S. Griswold, Moderator, Rev. W. Gridley, Scribe. An encouraging report on the state of religion was presented. Two new associations are about to be formed. The Congregational interest is on the advance throughout the State. Sixty Congregational churches in New-York are assisted by the funds of the American Home Missionary Society. No desire exists for a new Congregational Home Missionary organization. On a complaint of the General Association of Massachusetts, of neglect in the New-York City Association, properly to consider charges brought against one of their members by ministers in the vicinity of Haverhill, Mass., it was voted that the latter, that this ecclesiastical body met at Clinton, N. Y. eans of grace. As most of the members moved on Mass. and Conn., they retain much of the multive steady and correct religious principles ad habits of their fathers. Sabbath school inarmitive steady and correct religious principles and habits of their fathers. Sabbath school instruction has received much attention. In Guildhall the school is so arranged that it can embrace most of the inhabitants. Some of the branch schools are held in the remote parts of the town at 5 o'clock P. M. All of every age, if disposed, can attend during some part of the day, and a large proportion of the population do attend. Quite an interest in this town has been awakened in the cause of temperance, and a new society formed of 200 members.—Granby is a small town, situated in the midst of a dark forest; the houses are mostly log-houses, sattered in little clearings in the woods—only 2 trick chimnies in town. This church, though completely isolated from the rest of the world by woods and mountains, is a very interesting brotherhood of Christians. It numbers 23 members. There are only about 15 families in town, and near-Haverhill, Mass., it was voted that the latter, (the New-York City Association) having acted 15th inst. Mr. Ellian W. Teeker, of Milton, (the New-York City Association) having acted hastily, irregularly, and without proper deference to the brethren in Mass., they should be advised to review their proceedings and do justice to all. On the subject of Oberlin Perfectionism, no member was found to avow those sentiments, and only two attempted to apologize for them. Resolutions were passed almost unanimously, condemning them, as contradicting Scripture and Christian experience, and, as dangerous to the souls of men.

Temperance.—A Merchant's Temperance Society has been formed in New-York, on the convertient, and that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends the properties of the pastor, and that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends the properties of the pastor, and that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends the properties of the pastor, and that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends the properties of the

fer poor, and can never have the stated preaching the good. All they can raise is about \$20 a for this purpose—still they as regularly attend below worship on the Sabbath, as any people in estate. For years, they have been in the practice of reading sermons, and then the members pray adding; and their meetings have been solemn at interesting. There is no tavern or store in an—the only place for resort is the religious seeing. The people are plain, simple, unostendaus, very hospitable, and their great business to be religion.

Temperance.—A Merchant's Temperance Society has been formed in New-York, on the conviction, that commercial prosperity is essentially dependant on well placed confidence in men, and that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends at the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends are plant. that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends more than any thing else to impair that confidence;—that they, and as there does not have been much change since, it is unnecessarily jeoparded by its drinking usages, and that that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors tends more than any thing else to impair that confidence;—that the great interests of society are constantly jeoparded by its drinking usages, and that the example and influence of merchants ought to be united for the protection of those interests. The meeting at which the Society was formed, was numerously attended by the merchants of the city at degree of the confidence of the city at the confidence of the confidence Clester Association. Connected with the body at 1sc churches, 2000 members, 9 pastors, 3 candiates for settlement, and 1 stated supply. 5 churches lave changed pastors and 4 pastors have been demissed. Springfield has enjoyed a powerful retail, some account of which I gave you last winder; more than half of their large Sabbath scholars, became subjects of the work. Between 100 and the church.

Clinton Hall, Sept. I, and was addressed with the happiest effect by the Rev. Dr. Patton, Mr. Briggs of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Marsh and Mr. L. Tappan. A constitution was adopted unanimously, and a constitution was adopted unanimously, and a constitution was adopted unanimously, and a constitution was adopted unanimously. earms subjects of the work. Between 100 and of conversions; 56 added to the church. Weathersfield Bow, has also enjoyed a season of effesting. The church, last winter, was in a very wand discouraging state, and it was thought best wood of the state of the church of the season of the state of the church of the season of the large number of signatures were at once handed in.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY OF THE TEN TRIBES happy. As fruits of the revival 25 en added to the church. Sabbath and Bible classes in this Association are Jews for India, Persia and Arabia, has endeavored erpool to the 4th September. The Caledonia made ong in interest, and are exerting a good influence to show in a recently published work, that the the passage in 13 days and a half. We give an aband the exerting a good influence of all, but especially on the young.

The degrates from Mass.—Conn.—R. I.—and N. Y. operfed the state of religion within the limits of the respective ecclesiastical bodies; but as my manufaction is already too long, and the general difficence of those bodies has been published more less fully in most of our papers, I will furnish no less fully in most of relative to show in a recently published work, that the less fully as will be state of the tension of the caspian are the remaint of the tension of the caspian are the remaint of the tension of the c more Mr. S. being himself a converted Jew, and well ac- 24th, when the business of the session commenced. quainted with the rites and customs of his nation, The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chanof the evening the cause of the Education Society and having a knowledge of the New Testament, The presented, and this forenoon after a session for issuess, the cause of Home Missions. Both of the meetings I was unable to attend. This after on is a sermon and the communion of the Lord's Super.

Nontrack, Vt. Sept. 16, 1841. combined with a deep religious sentiment and zeal, there is not much in it. There is no allusion to and having had abundant opportunities of acquaintance with the Jews of the East, is deemed special- knowledgemen; of assurances from foreign powers ly qualified to form a correct judgment in the case. But from the abstract of his facts and reasonings we | Majesty regrets that China is not yet subdued, and have met with, it seems to us that his conclusion rests on a very feeble foundation. EDUCATION FOR THE MINISTRY .- The Educa-

BIBLES .- More than 20,000 Bibles and Testaments were issued from the Depository of the American Bible Society in the month of August-most of estes of preparatory education. Thirty-two have which went for the supply of destitute families at the South and West.

MARIETTA COLLEGE was chartered in 1835. It has one four story brick building, capable of accom- States, were perfectly in accordance with the prin-The Executive Committee have determined to modating about 60 students; a library of about 4000 volumes; and funds for its support have been contributed to the amount of \$20,000 in money the church, and interested laymen, furnishing and lands, by the citizens of Marietta and its neighborhood; it has held four commencements, and British government. So that on this subject, things has now, in the classical and preparatory departments 100 students. It promises fair to become ultimately as large, flourishing and useful an Instr tution as any College of New England. Its Faculat the same time to educate a suitable perin science and character.

VERMONT HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIE-TY .- A Society of this name was organized in Oc- the resignation of the ministry. A new ministry "Few of the wealthy are willing to go, tober last. The chief objects of its inquiries and remany, from their humble stations in life, hum- searches will be, "Vermont antiquities, natural, arnot degrading, are coming forth and saying, tificial and literary—not excluding however, those of sister states or foreign countries." It will open a Depository, for the reception of books, maga-Tvice of our Master." QUERE? Is it a fact zines, pamphlets and newspapers of every description, ancient and modern-specimens of fossils, parents or who educate themselves (for all | handicrafts of the Aborigines, and manuscripts, ancient or modern, on interesting subjects-maps, ready to enter on Missions, either foreign or charts, &c. It must have funds, to aid in making the, than those who rely on charitable funds | collections of suitable deposits, and to erect a suitable permanent building for their safe keeping. who are educated by charitable funds, such HENRY STEVENS, Esq. of Barnet, whose zeal as an ald obtain an education without them? Are antiquarian is extensively known, is President of

ment of the State.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, Rev. Samuel C. Damos, was ordained at Holden, to the work of the gospel ministry, with a view to his becoming Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

work of the gospel ministry, with a view to his becoming Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Rodney A. Miller of Worcester; Sermon, by Rev. Wim. M. Rogers, of Boston; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Josiah Clark, of Rutland; Charge, by Rev. Horatio Bardwell, of Oxford; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Daniel M. Lord, of the Mariner's Church, Boston; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Natick.

The sermon defening themselves as candidates for the ministry—the Board of Education, recommends to Christians to remember this subject frequently in their prayers, and to hold a private concert of prayer for the object, in the secret devotions of every Sabbath morning, that the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his harvest. They also recommend to PASTORS, frequently to remember the subject in the public prayers of the sanctuary—to present it in their preaching—and to use suitable means with young men of piety and talents in their congregations, to lead them into the ministry of reconciliation.

These are timely and excellent suggestions, deserving the earnest and devoted attention of all who believe the preaching of the Gospel to be the ordained means of the conversion of sinners, the edification of saints, and the advancement of the cause of Christ. The interests of religion are suffectioned deeply at present, in every department, and yet demanding on his part such self-demand. ification of saints, and the advancement of the cause of Christ. The interests of religion are suffering deeply at present, in every department, through the loss of the spirit of prayer. There is not a single benevolent association that does not suffer from this cause; and no one probably, more than our Education Societies. When the spirit of Prayer prevails, there will be no deficiency of men or funds for the carrying forward of every benevolent enterprise; when it ceases, no amount of effort will prevent alarming deficiences of both. May it not be hoped that Christians every where will take up the recommendation of the Pressyterian Board, and pray more earnestly and constantly for the increase of devoted ministers, and for the abundant blessing of heaven on all the scriptural measures in operation for Zion's enlargement!

General Association of New-York—By a sifering and success, more anxious for his speed, the carried the suffering and success, more anxious for his speed. heart when your set the plication. We shall follow him in his varied the of suffering and success, more anxious for his good, more deeply touched by his necessities. The scaman's Friend Society has without doubt more warm and intelligent friends in that community than it had before, and henceforth it will be easier to lead the cause there. [Comm.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.-Since our last, the Great Western has arrived at New York, and the Caledonia at this port, the latter bringing the fatest The Rev. Jacob Samuel, Senior Missionary to the news. The dates are, London to the 3d, and Liv

ENGLAND.—The new Parliament met on the 19th August, and having chosen Mr. Charles S. Lefevre speaker of the House of Commons, adjourned to the cellor. Like kings' and queens' speeches generally, the United States in particular, but a general acof a desire to maintain friendly relations. Her hopes that by and by that stubborn nation will see the justice of the demands which England has made upon her. Perhaps Her Majesty will not be disappointed, but it needs sharp optics "to see what is not to be seen."

In reference to the McLeod case, Lord Palmer ton stated in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. that the communications which had been received from the present government of the United ciples upon which the British government had acted; and that the course of Mr. Webster, as Sec. retary of State, as far as he had gone, was honorable to the United States, and satisfactory to the weara very pacific aspect.

The Ministry resigned on the 30th Aug. The address to the Queen in answer to the royal speech, passed the House of Commons, by a majority of 91, contained an expression of want of e dence in the ministry; and in consequence Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, gave notice of was appointed, as follows: Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Wharneliffe, President of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal; Earl of Aber-deen, Foreign Secretary; Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary; Sir James Graham, Home Secretary The Duke of Wellington in the Cabinet withou

office.

The news respecting the barvest in England matter which excites great commercial interest in this country as well as there—is decidedly favorable and encouraging.

THE CONTINENT .- The news from the continent

talked of between these nations will not take place. -Spain was quiet, on the whole, although there was here and there a spec of conspiracy. The Pope, in the plenitude of his mercy, has been kind enough to extend the privilege of eating meat on most fast days to his faithful Catholics of Spain.

CHISA .- At the latest dates the Emperor was still obdurate and unyielding, and was raising troops to oppose British "justice."

Fire at Smyrna.—The ravages occasioned by the late fire at Smyrna were immense. Nearly one half of the city had been reduced to ashes. Be-tween 12,000 and 13,000 houses and shops had been consumed; 11 of the 13 Turkish quarters or been consumed; 11 of the 13 Turkish quarters or parishes were almost entirely destroyed, and the Jewish town had ceased to exist. The losses were calculated at 200,000,000 pinstres (2,000,000). On the 6th Smyrna was again threatened, by the breaking out of the fire on the scene of its first ravages, and it continued to burn for some time, destroying several large bonses which had escaped on the 29th ult., until some French and Austrian seamen succeeded in effectually checking the progress of the flames. The committee of charity had already collected 120,000 piastres in Smyrna, and received 80,000 from Constantinople, to relieve the sufferers by the catastrophe, and distributed upwards of 6000 rations daily since its occurrence. The Sultan had subscribed 400,000 piastres towards the relief, and ocques of flour to be immediately placed at the disposal of the victims of the fire.

Threatened General Indian War.—The N. West.

Threatened General Indian War .- The N. Western tribes exhibit much ill will towards each other. The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye states that the Winnebagoes have been for some time making ex-Winnebagoes have been for some time making ex-tensive preparations for attacking the Chippewas on the north, and that the Pottowatomies have obtain-ed the assent of 30 odd villages of the different tribes on the south and west, including the Pawnees and several tribes on the other side of the Missouri, to engage in a war of extermination against the Sioux. They have sent the wampum to the Sac and Fox villages on the Des Moines, and the prospects of soon receiving their annuity only prevents them from joining the coalition. Gen. Chambers has promptly taken measures to put down hostilities between the tribes.

Sad Accident at Brest .- The Armoricain of Brest, of Ang. 26th, contains an account of an awful acci-dent which occurred in that port on the 24th, and which filled the town with consternation. The Venus frigate had been fitted up for the purpose of Venus frigate had been litted up for the purpose of allowing the artillerymen of the port to practice firing with the great guns—225 shots had been fired, when one of the guns expleded and carried destruction all around. 2I artillerymen were struck with the fragments of the gun, three of whom were killed on the spot, and three died in half an hour afterwards; eleven were severely wounded and carried to the hospital—the remainder were attended on board.

DOMESTIC.

New Rail Road.—An Engineer is now making surveys for a Rail Road from Boston to Quincy. Last week was occupied in ascertaining the best point for crossing Neponset river. The Depot at Boston it is supposed will be at the Southerly end of the Free Bridge at South Boston, though it may possibly be at the South Cove. The distance from Boston to Quincy we believe is about 8 or 9 miles. [Flymouth Memorial.]

[Flymouth Memorsal.

City Debt.—By a recent report made to the city council, it appears that the city debt has been reduced during the last financial year over \$33,000, being the first year in which the debt has not been increased for seventeen years past. The city debt at the present time, amounts to \$1,600,000. The sum total paid out of the city trensury during the last financial year, amounts to over one million of dollars. lion of dollars.

A Singular Riot .- A Rev. Mr. Burd attempted, A Singular Riot.—A Rev. Mr. Burd attempted, Sunday, 15th inst. to preach in the North Market, at St. Louis. Several persons kicked up a noise, and finally seized the Rev. preacher and dragged that choose the cataboose. The riot is alleged to have been committed by Germans. Two have been arrested. One named Waddington was next day fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment was ordered to the work house. Another was on trial Tuesday evening. evening.

A sister shot by her brother.—A few days since a most fatal and lamentable accident occurred in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., in the family of a Mr. Tressler. The son fired at a bird, which sat on the corner of the house, high off the ground. The ball struck the end of the house logs, glanced from thence to the fence, and then struck his sister, who was in the garden. The ball entered the right side, passing immediately through the heart, and lodged against the skin on the left side.

The number of students in attendance upon th Course of Lectures at the Berkshire Medical In-stitution is between 90 and 100-one of the largest classes that has been gathered in New-England

The Transcript states that an additional number of steam ships are already built for the Cunard line, and that, early in the spring, they will commence running, so that a boat will leave Liverpool and Boston every week, thus establishing a weekly intercourse with Europe.

last. A young woman, an inmate, was stabbed and killed instantly, by an aged man, also an inmate, who had been employed as a teacher in the institution. The man had made offers of marriage, which being rejected, drove him to madness.

The annual exhibition of the Massachusette Horticultural Society is held this week. The display of fruits, &c. is very fine, tempting the taste as ; well as gratifying the eve

The third Fair and Exhibition of Manufactures by the Massachusetts Mechanic Association is now open at Quincy Hall. The display of fine and curious things attracts great crowds of people from the city and country.

The last accounts from Cincinnati state that the neace of the city is entirely restored. Between one and two hundred colored people who had been imprisoned, under various charges, have been discharged, and some twelve or fifteen of the whites who seem to have been the aggressors-have been committed for trial.

The yellow fever continues to rage at New Orleans. The deaths are from 20 to 30 a day. It is also very sickly at Apalachicola, Florida.

A bank in Wooster, Ohio, has recently blown up, to the damage of the bill-holders of more than a hundred thousand dollars. Many of the farmers had just sold their crops for the money which has thus in a moment become worthless.

The Lowell Courier represents the crops in that neighborhood as being very small, though general ly sound and good. The Mexicans are contemplating another effort

to regain possession of Texas. Two more steamboats have been sunk on the Mississippi. The number of boats sunk and burnt during the past season has been unusually large. The insurance companies in St. Louis alone have lost 300,000 dollars.

There is a pear tree in New Haven, now in full health and bearing, which was planted in 1672. Mr. John Smith, died recently in Hardin county,

Ky., at the advanced age of 106 years. He has a son living between 80 and 90 years of age, and several grand-children from 50 to 65, besides a large flock of great grand-children who have families

In Rochester, N. Y. there are twenty Flouring Mills, with about one hundred run of stones. Combined, they manufacture equal to fire hundred thousand burrels amoulty! Ely's Mill, one of the largest, during the active business season, turns out five hundred barrels daily.

of Europe is unimportant. The commercial negotiations between France and Belgium were still going on. The commercial union which has been life to the comm

1149 Swine.
Parces-Berf Cattle—The prices obtained last week we not sustained, and we reduce our quotations. First qualit \$5,50 a \$6; second quality \$5 a 5 25; third quality \$3 50 59. Stores—Two year old \$8 a 13: three year old \$14 a 22. Stores—Lots were sold from 1 12 to 22. Stores—Lots to peddie from 3 a 3 12c for Sows and 4 12 for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5c.

MARRIAGES. ulia Ann Tomlinson.

In Charlestown, Mr. Oliver Richardson, to Miss Amada daria Lovejoy, ali of C.
In Dorchester, Mr. J. Cedman Clapp, firm of Lewis & Japp, of this city, to Miss Lucy A. Blake of D.

DEATHS. DEATHS.
In this city, Mrs. Martha S. wife of Enoch Plummer, Esq. formerly of Newburyport, aged 21—Mss. Mary, youngest daughter of Gen. Ephrain Ward, of Middlebor's 25—Mrs. Almira C. wife of Mr. John L. Stodder, in her 28th year.
In South Boston, Mrs. Hannah Spuider,
In Dorchester, Miss Mary, daughter of the late William

Summer.

In Concord, Maes, on Tuesday last, Rev. Ezra Ripiey, D. D. after an illness of three days, in his 91st year.

In Framingham, Mes. Mary Buckminster, widow of the late Mary Buckminster, widow of the late Mary Buckminster, without the late In Hamilton, Mes. Consumption, Rev. Isaac Brown, 31.

In Westford, 4th Inst. Mrs. Fatty, wife of the late Capt Jon-

NOTICES.

Anniversaries of Frenklin County Benevolent Societies.—The Anniversary of the Franklin Co. Bible, Foreign Mission, Domestic Mission, Education, Tract and Sabbath School Societies, at the Congregational Meeting house of Rev. Mr. Smith, in Charlemont, on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, Business meeting at 8 o'clock, and public meeting at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. Packard, Jr. Gen. Sec. of the Meetings.
Shelburne, Sept. 10, 1841.

2w.

The Brookfeld Association will meet, by regular appoint nent, at Rev. Mr. Vaill's, in Brimfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, it 4 o'clock P. M. ERR CARPENTER, Scribe. Southbridge, Sept. 15, 1841.

The East South Conference of Churches will hold its semi-annual meeting on Westnesslay, the 13th of Oct. at the thow-ned Street Church, Salem. The public exercises will com-mence at 10 t-2 A. M. It is requested that particular atten-tion be paid to the following vote, passed in 1839: —" that ev-ery pastor farmish at the October meetings of the Conference, a written statement in detail of the state of his church and people," The business of the meeting may be much facilita-ted by a careful attention to this rule. Jost. Mass, Salem, Aug. 28, 1841.

Salem, Aug. 28, 1841. Chairman of Committee.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Middleser South Conference of Churches will be held in Sudbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 29th of Oct, next, in the Meetinghouse of Rev. Jossiah Ballard. Conference will meet at 10 o' clock A. M. The services of the Conference as auxiliary to the American Education Society, and the Mass. Missionary Society, will be attended on Tuesday P. M.; and as auxiliary to the American Tract Society on Wednesday A. M. By vote of Conference, the pastors of the several churches are requested to furnish to the Reporters on the day of meeting, a statement of all monies contributed in their several societies to the above-named objects. D. Baidman, Scribt of Conference.

Framingham, Sept. 18th, 1841.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED. MUNIC TEALTH...

WANTED in a Female Seminary, situated in the most pleasant and healthly part of Alabama, a Lady to instruct in Muste-Piano Forte and Vooral Music. To a person well qualified, a liberal salary will be given. Application may be made to Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston.

Sept. 24.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Subscribers having purchased the establishment MESSKS, GOULD & NEWMAN, (long known as a Column Press), and established themselves in the business Printing, Publishing and Sellang Books in Andover, under! from of Jalley, MORRILL & WARDWELL, essue to Printing, Publishing and Seling Books in Andover, under the firm of ALLEV, MORRILL, & WARDBELL, desire to inform the Public, that they have replenshed their Frinting Of fice with new English type, and are prepared to execute all sections of the printing of the with new English type, and are prepared to execute all sections of the control of the property of the section of the printing works in the Oriental Languages, new and beautiful forms of Hebrew, Greek, Syrac, and Arabic type have been ordered from the celebrated Foundery of Tauchnitz, at Leipsi, in Germany, which, with the present variety of Oriental type, now on hand, will make their Office complete for the printing of all works relating to Biblical Literature. The present Proprietors, having long been connected with this establishment, pledge themselves to sustain the lagh reputation of the Andover Press. Great care will be taken the said work committed to their care shall be printed by the second of the printing of the printing of the printing of the second the second of the second the sec

Massus, Gotto & Nawman, having sold their Printing Establishment and Bookstore at Andover, to Messes, Allen Monrata, & Wasowert, cheerfully recommend them to the patronage and favor of their former customers. **Address, Spy. 21, 1841.** 4w. GOLLD & NEWMAN.

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h Fables, with a Key, and a Treatise on Pronuncia those who begin to read the French Language. By intercourse with Europe.

ITEMS.

A murder of a shocking character was committed at the Alms House in Cambridgeport on Sunday french Master. Published at 134 Washington st. Sept. 24.

Dr. Alcott's New Work.

"I'ME Sabbath School as it Should Be. By William A. Alcott, M. D., 12mo. Just published; for sale by J. MUN-ROE & CO. 134 Washington street.

Sept. 24.

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venster's, Sanders', National—My First School Book, Reading—Putnam's Analytical Reader; Sequel to do; Ec-cetic Reader, for Schools and Academies, by B. B. Edwards; tone's Child's Reader; Perfer's Rictorical do; Porter's Ric-al do; Unid's Guide; Intelligent Reader—Sanders' School ender—Worcester's do; Infant School Manual; Kay's Se-95.

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Arithmetics—Worcester's, Pierpont's, Greenleaf's, Smith's,
Adams's, Davies's, Coburn's, Emerson's.

Algebra—Davies's Rourdon's Algebra; Bay's do; Colburn's,
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Bailey's, and Smith's.

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In France. Be Something. A Mother's Prayer. Earthby and heavenly Loves. The Young Sabbath Breakers. A
Noble beed. A Soldier's Son. Sabbath School Benevolance.
Five bedians. Singular Habits of a Dog. A Girl in Dublin. A
Schooler at Philadelphia. A Sussex Scholar. The Boy and
bis Bible.

LECTER TO THE EDITOR.

his Bible.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Southbridge, Mass. Dec. 23, 1840.

Ms. Willis,—Dear Sir,—Since writing you on the 21st inst. Mr. J. C. of this town has requested me to continue his Youth's Companion another year. He had concluded to discontinue it, but his little daughter was so affected with the idea of losing it, that he has changed his mind.

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Deing a selection of the most popular and approved Songs and Hymns now extant, designed for Social and Religious meetings, Family Bevotton, String Schooks, &c. Complete by Asa Fix and E. B. Dearborn. The Publishers respectfully the Complete by Asa Fix and E. B. Dearborn. The Publishers respect the Complete by Asa Fix and E. B. Dearborn. The Publishers respect to the following recommendations of these works.

[From the Rev. B. M. Honson of these works.

[From the Rev. B. M. Stringing Book, Gentlemen,—I have examined your Vestry Singing Book, Gentlemen,—I have examined your Justices. I remain your servant,

Wh. M. Rookse, Pastor of Frankin Street Church."

[From the Rev. Stephen Levell, of Buston.]

"Messers. Saxton & Peirce.—I have examined with some attention The Vestry Singing Book published by you; and so to promote the cloped published by solit and to promote the cloped published by solit and to promote the cloped published by solit and so to promote the cloped published by solit and so thave a class of tunes for such occasions, in which all can unite, who can sing at all. Your selection furnishes such a desideratum. In the use of these tunes, Christians from various parts of the country, of different denominations, old or young, can all unite. And the hymns are of such a character as will be likely to meet the approbation of all the pious.

[From the Rev. S. Aiken, Pastor of Park street Charch.]

"To Messers. Saxton & Peirce.—After such an examination of The Messers. Saxton & Peirce.—After such an examination of The Messers. Saxton & Peirce.—After such an examination of The Messers. Saxton & Peirce.—After such an examination of the cevery person having the propose which are most familiar to every person having the such consists, almost exclusively, of those old and hallowed tones which are most familiar to every person having

June 1, 1841. S. AIREN.
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In the spirit of forgiveness.

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The object of the animal conversation between Mr. Williams and his little and mediciple manner, the damager of neglecting to perform that which we know to be our duty.

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Farel and the Cross of the wolven has a handsome frontispiece.
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Farel and the Cross of the wolven has a handsome frontispiece.
Farel and the Cross of the wolven has a handsome frontispiece.
Farel and the Cross of the William Farel. His long life was spent in such active and effective measures to promote piety, and purify the church of its errors, that he was sometimes called the "thunderhold of the Reformation." He died in Neufethatel, in 1565, just as the reformer Calvin entered upon the stage of action.

in Neufetatel, in 1565, just as the reformer Calvin entered upon the stage of action.

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book has one engraving.

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Blocation—Fowle's Dialogues and Discussions.

Betany—Constock's Botany; Botany for Beginnera; Lincoln's, Young Botanist, Nuttail's, Blake's.

The show excheed Books, within general assortment of Theological, Misscellancous Works, Stationary, &c., for sale ological, Misscellancous Books, Stationary, &c., for sale ological, Misscellancous Books, Stationary, &c., for sale ological, Misscellancous Books, Stationary, &c., for sale ological, Misscellancou

Trington's simplified at short notice.

Sm.

Smith Coal as usual. Also,
A general assortment of Wood, Bark, &c., for sale by MO

SES FRENCH, JR., Maine Wharf, New Broad Street, near
the bottom of Sammer street.

Sept. 24.

POETRY.

THE ELMS OF NEW-HAVEN. Extract from the introduction to a poem delivered before the Linonian Society of Yale College, New Haven. By N. P. WILLIS.

. . The leaves we knew The leaves we knew
Are gone, these many summers, and the winds
Have scattered them all roughly through the world;
But still, in calm and venerable strength,
The old stems lift their burthen up to Heaven,
And the young leaves, to the same pleasant tune,
Drink in the light, and strengthen, and grow fair. And the young leaves, to the same pleasant tune, Drink in the light, and strengthen, and grow fair. The shadows have the same cool, emerald air; And prodigal as ever is the breeze, Distributing the verdure's temperate balm. The trees are sweet to us. The outery strong Of the long wandering and returning heart, Is for the thing least changed. A stone unturned, Is sweeter than a strange or altered face; A tree, that flings its shadow as of yore, Will make the blood stir, some..mes, when the words Of a long-looked-for lip fall iey cold. Ye, who in this Academy of shade, Dreamt out the scholar's dream, and then away On troubled seas went voyaging with Care. But hail to-day the well-remembered haven—Ye, who at Memory's trumpet-call, have stay'd The struggling foot of life, the warring hand, And, weary of the strife, come back to see The green tent where your harness was put on—Say—when you trod the shadowy street this morn, Leapt not your heart up to the glorious trees! Say—when you trod the shadowy street this morn, Leapt not your heart up to the glorious trees! Say—was it only to my sleep they came—The angels, who to these remember'd trees Brought me back, ever? I have come, with them, From many a far land, many a brighter sky, And trod these dappled shadows till the morn. From every Gothic aisle my heart fled home, From every groined roof, and pointed arch, To find its type on enerald beauty here. To find its type on emerald beauty here.

'The moon we worshipp'd thro' this trembling veil in other Heavens seem'd garish and unclad. The stars that burn'd to us thro' whispering leave The stars that burn d to us throw whispering less stood cold and silently in other skies.

Stiller seem'd alway here the holy dawn ilush'd by the breathless silence of the trees; And who, that ever, on a Sabbath mern, Sent thro' this leafy roof a prayer to Heaven, And when the sweet bells burst upon the air, San the layes guiver, and the leaks of light. And when the savest bells burst upon the air, Saw the leaves quiver, and the flecks of light Leap like caressing angels to the feet Of the church-going multitude, but felt That here, God's day was holier—that the trees, Piere'd by these shining spires, and echoing ever "To prayer!" "to prayer!" were but the lofty rot Of an unhewn cathedral, in whose choirs breezes and storm-winds, and the process.

And the state of the control of the had none such existed, he would have met death unhesitatingly for that faith which before he be-lieved,—which now he saw."—Ranke.

THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES.—The following account of the German Missionaries is from the pen of a correspondent who has had the fullest opportunities of observing the conscientious manner in which those excellent servants of the Lord perfect their details. perform their duties :-

"I am sure that I cannot better employ my time and paper, than in describing the manner in which those zealous servants of Christ, the Ger-The same that I cannot nectice employ are upon the properties of the interest of the control of the properties of

they place their chief dependence on their schools as the first sure step to attaining the great end of their labors, since conversion can be never hoped for, unless through the medium of education, and with that view, they devote many hours daily the development of the state o

new supplies of what they want; so that whatever they find wanting in their Christian armor, they must run away to the open magazine, Christ's ful-ness, that standeth ready for them, and by faith take and put on what they want and stand in need of in the warfare. If their "girdle of truth" be slacked, loosed, or weakened, and they be meetslacked, loosed, or weakened, and they be meeting with temptations anent their hypocrisy, and
Satan suggesting to them their double dealings
of purpose to discourage them, and to make them
faint and give over the fight, they must away to
Him who is the truth, that he may bind on that
girdle better, and make their hearts more upright before God in all they do. And if their
"breast-plate of righteousness" be weakened,
and Satan there seems to get advantage, by casting up to them their purighteous doublines towards ing up to them their unrighteous dealings towards God or men, they must flee to him who only can help here, and beg pardon through his blood for heip here, and beg pardon through his blood for their failings, and set to again fresh to the battle. If their resolution, which is understood by "the preparation of the Gespel of peace," grow weak, it must be ed in Christ's armory, and the feet be not therewith. If their "shield of faith" begin to fail them, anew must they get to him who "is the Author and Finisher of faith." Heb. xi: 2. And if their "helmet" of hope be-gin to fail them in this grown alone on that he gin to fail them, in this armory alone can that be supplied. And if their "sword" be blunted in their hand, or they unable to wield it aright, the Spirit of Jesus, can only teach their hands to fight and instruct them how to manage that useful weapon with advantage. Thus must the believer

image of what may, at another day, happen to mis-sionaries in general, viz.—that so many able and devoted natives may be raised up under their di-

devoted natives may be raised up under their direction to preach the gospel and do all the work
of evangelists, as to render the presence of foreigners among them unnecessary as missionaries.

"This is indeed an age of wonders, though
not of miracles. We have seen such great changes in the times that have gone over us in the
Mediterranean, that we are continually on the tiptoe of expectation of still greater things than these.
When I arrived at Maita in 1822, there were not
within my knowledge more than three or four
printing presses on this side the "pillars of Hercules;" and now there are, I believe, more than
50, nearer 160 probably, and more than half of
them in Greece. Fifteen in Smyrna. The increase of knowledge has probably been in an equal
direct ratio, or perhaps even greater."

and with that view, they devote many hours daily, to the instruction of the native youth of the country."—United Service Gazette, Dec. 4.

Draw out of Christ's Pulness.—The believer should eye Christ as an armory, as a full and complete magazine, standing open, and ready for every one of his honest soldiers to run to for new supplies of what they want; so that whatever men was upplies of what they want; so that whatever they of his name from the records of domingon. month's under the walls of Faris, one of his name from the records of dominion.

[Faris paper.

FIRST CARGO OF ICE .- We chanced to arrive in India almost simultaneously with one of the first importations of ice from America; it was in nota almost simultaneously with one of the first importations of ice from America; it was anusing to see anxiety with which it was sought after. The deposites were only open for a short time before sunrise, when crowds of coolies were in attendance to carry off the portions required by the employer; these portions were immediately enveloped in thick blankets and enclosed in baskets, which were carried off with all speed; but a very considerable quantity invariably dissolved before they could reach their respective destinations. I watched two or three Ayalas crowding around a basket which had just arrived; they were all eager to touch the novelty but immediately on feeling its extreme coldness, ran away, exclaiming it was "burra gurram," very hot. A child, too, cried violently, and told his mamma that the English glass had burnt his fingers. I was not a little surprised too, on several occasions, to see the ice brought to table as the greatest possible luxury, and handed round to persons to mix with their wine; although cooled with salt petre and Glauber salts, it had not attained a reach dear the contract of the contract of the salt of the contract of the contr persons to mix with their wine; although cooled with salt petre and Glauber salts, it had not attained a much lower temperament than that of new milk. The ice in question was brought as a means of preserving a large quantity of American apples in good condition for the Calcutta market; when the ice unexpectedly proved a more lucrative species of merchandise than the fruit.— [Tare: Month's March in India.

A CURIOUS CHARACTER.—A few days ago, a gospel through the earth.

In regard to his doctrinal views, he was strictly founding his faith not upon the testi-

All the fashionable world can now do so in safe-ty. They take much exercise in the open air, and do not suffer their food to stagnate. They will therefore be mothers of well formed and heal-thy children. Let the bells ring, and the guns fire, and the pealing organ strike the loud anthem, for the time of their deliverance from bondage has come. At learth the stay tage is broken the come. At length the stay tape is broken, the women are free. Instead of being pressed into the shape of an hour glass, they may now regain the fair proportions of nature, taking for models the female form, as carved by the Grecian mas-

tome. At length the stay tape is broken, the women are free. Instead of being pressed into the shape of an hour plans, they may now regain the fair proportions of nature, taking for models the fair proportions of nature, taking for models the feeding forms, and make their dresses correspond.

Philosophical Analysis of Dancing—The sum and substance of the matter seems to be only this—A party of ladies and gendemen (who and substance of the matter seems to be only this—A party of ladies and gendemen (who assemble ease) as the highest and form the lightest and the logistic range of parts. They would therefore commend it to grant and form and wash to which they may command the logistic special through through the logistic special through the logistic special thro

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Died in Bridgewater, Aug. 19, 1841, Mr. Darites Wentworth, aged 32. In the death of Mr. Wentworth, society has lost a valuable member, and his family an honored and pious head. He was justly esteemed an honest and exemplary man, upright and consistent in all his deportment. But that which made him pre-eminently useful and valuable, was his religion. For nearly twenty years he had been a pious, devoted and exemplary follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. In all his deportment he acted upon principle; and a principle which he had learned and adopted from the sacred Scriptures. The Bible he studied with great diligence and pleasure; and endeavored to draw from this sacred and uncorrupted fountain the great principles of faith and practice. Being not easily moved, he was not wavering and fluctuating; and though subject to some variety in the exercises of his

much diligence, attended her regular and special meetings, was judicious in counsel, fervent in prayer, ready with a word of exhortation, and ever willing to bear his full proportion of labor and expense. He counted it not a sacrifice to spend and be spent in the cause of Christ. He earnestly sought the sprittual welfare of his near relatives and neighbors, but his benevoience was not confined at home. He ever took a deep interest in all charitable and missionary operations, and cheerfully did all in his power to promote the spread of the sprittual bearing lydid all in his power to promote the spread of the gospel through the earth.

Marsh's Theological Lectures.

MONFESSIONS of an English Opinus Eater, being an extract being a

He is assisted in the various departments of institution, by Ladies who have devoted much time to similar joursuits. While he exercises a constant supervision over the whole system of instruction, he devotes the greater portion of every day to his school; the higher branches in Mathematics, in Advicint Languages and Philosophy, heine guider his sole care. Those who remain in the school a sufficient length of time, will be carried through a systematic course of study, and funished with the opportunity of making, substantially, the same acquisitions as are embraced in a Collegiant Education. Instruction will be given in Pench, by a native tracher of superior qualifications, who will reside in the family, and converse in French with the pupils. The Institution is strictly a fundly school, the number of boarders being limited to twenty of the whole and supervision over each papil.

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The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by The building is elegant and spacious, and surrounded by Theorem Congregationnil

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